The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1906 XLIV—NO. 20

FORGED NOTES FOR BIG SUMS

Found by the Officials Investigating Chicago Bank Failure.

DEFALCATION GROWS LARGER

Cashier Helping to Ferret Out Facts Concerning the Bank's Affairs. Teller Killed Himself After Being Acucsed of Having a Share In the Crookedness.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—While the search for Paul O. Stensland, the missing bank president, is being extended to all parts of the country, Cashier Hering, who is under arrest, is helping the state's representatives and Examiner Jones to examine the bank's collateral, in an effort to determine how much the president is short in his accounts. Forged notes aggregating $500,000 were found and are in possession of the state's attorney, who will use them in the prosecution of officials responsible for their utterance. From statements made by Hering regarding loans made by Stensland as banker to himself, and the shortages found by previous investigations, it is asserted that when a final adjustment of the affairs of the bank is made it will be found that Stensland's defalcations will aggregate nearly $2,000,000.

Frank Kowalski, 30, teller of the Milwaukee Avenue bank for five years and an employe of the bank 13 years, rising gradually from office boy to teller, shot and killed himself at his home. Criticism by neighbors and lifelong friends, who accused him of a share in the downfall of the bank, is believed to have driven Kowalski to his death. For two days he was despondent and members of his family kept a close watch over him. He returned home while the family was away from home and his dead body was found four hours later.

The climax of his trouble was reached when a woman he had known for years accosted him on the street and accused him of being responsible for the failure of the bank. When speaking of the incident Kowalski complained bitterly of the suspicions of his friends, and declared that unless his character was speedily cleared he would take his own life.

Kowalski's relatives assert their firm belief that he was innocent of any knowledge as to the mismanagement of the bank by President Stensland. When the bank failed Kowalski had $700 of his own money on deposit in the institution, and his immediate relatives nearly $50,000. Had the teller known of Stensland's defalcations they assert he would at least have notified his relatives and would have taken his own money out of the institution.

WOULD NOT WED,

But Willing Now Since the Man She Snared Seeks Vengeance.

New York, Aug. 11.—James C. McClelland of Philadelphia caused the arrest of Mrs. Helen Hamilton of this city on a charge of using the United States mails to commit fraud under pretense of matrimony. McClelland said that he answered an advertisement in a Philadelphia newspaper which stated that a young widow with a liberal income and beautiful home desired to meet a man. In response to a letter he was invited to call on Mrs. Hamilton, who, he says, told him she had an income of $10,000 a year. They became engaged and McClelland said the engagement ring cost $600. Subsequently he said he sent a check for $200 to pay for a locket. Finally he declared Mrs. Hamilton wrote that her brother was angry at her engagement and cut off her income, and she wanted $200 to conduct a legal action to regain it. McClelland brought the check over to New York. McClelland said he was never afterward able to find Mrs. Hamilton, although he called repeatedly. Finally he disguised himself and watched her house, and when he saw her enter it caused her arrest. Mrs. Hamilton was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing Sept. 25. Counsel for Mrs. Hmilton said she is ready to marry McClelland.

Funeral Services On Ohio.

Yokohama, Aug. 11. — Impressive services were held on board the flagship Ohio over the body of the late Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, who died at Chefoo Aug. 1. After the services minute guns were fired and the body was taken on board the steamer Empress of China, followed by a procession of launches and boats. The body of the admiral will be accompanied home by Lieutenant Charles R. Train, his son, and Lieutenant Pollock of the Ohio. The casket was covered with floral offerings.

Will Dispense With Dispatchers.

Scranton, Pa., Aug. 11.—Official announcement was made here that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad at an early date will dispense with the services of all telegraphers on its system, and will control the movement of trains with the automatic block signal system and telephone facilities. The change will affect the entire main line from Hoboken to Buffalo, as well as all the branches. Trains will be controlled under schedules similar to those in England without dispatchers.

OHIO BRIEFS.

What's Doing in the Buckeye State. After the Ice Man.

Toledo, O., Aug. 11.—The local ice trust and the railroads alleged to be back of it will be investigated by the federal authorities. Interstate Commerce Commisisoner Clements and possibly Commissioner Cockrell will be here Tuesday for that purpose. The investigation will be conducted by Luther M. Walter, special agent of the commission. It is reported here that President Roosevelt has watched the ice trust proceedings here since Prosecutor Wachenheimer first began his investigation, and he took a lively interest when Judge Kinkade gave the convicted ice men a prison sentence. Three weeks ago Special Agent Walter of the commission appeared in Toledo and began looking up evidence concerning the organization of the ice trust by officials connected with the Ann Arbor and Pere Marquette railways. The hearing to be held Tuesday is the result.

Tried to Kill Herself.

Marietta, O., Aug. 11. — Estella Bloomingdale, who sought to end her life by leaping from a railroad train near East Madisonville, has a mother and several sisters living in this city. Her father is dead. She is employed as a bookkeeper here, and left a few days ago on her annual vacation to visit her sister, Mrs. Charles Stewart, who resides at Independence, Kan. Early last spring a brother committed suicide in St. Louis on account of ill health. She had no trouble so far as known.

Victim of Burglar.

Wooster, O., Aug. 11.—Perry Bristow, an aged farmer of considerable wealth, died of injuries inflicted by an unknown burglar, who struck the old man a number of blows on the head a few years ago while trying to make Bristow tell him where he had his wealth secreted. Bristow lingered between life and death many weeks, and although he finally got so that he was able to get around, he never recovered from the effects of the murderous blows.

Died a Natural Death.

Marysville, O., Aug. 11. — John Black, for 20 years a wonder to medical science, is dead. About 20 years ago in a cutting affray Black was entirely disemboweled. His intestines fell out and were entirely buried in sawdust. Bystanders picked him up and put them back several hours before medical aid arrived. He recovered and later survived the loss of a leg in another accident. He died a natural death.

Leaped From Window.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 11.—Crazed by reading the accounts of the tragic suicide of Thomas McKenna, who leaped from the third-story window of his home after throwing his baby to death, Mrs. Emma Haley, 34, handed the baby she was holding to her husband and leaped from a fourth-story window. She was fatally injured and died in the hospital.

Wages Increased.

Wellston, O., Aug. 11.—Employes of the Wellston Steel and Iron company were agreeably surprised when they opened their pay envelopes and found an advance of 10 per cent in wages. The increase was voluntary on the part of the company and was not expected by the men. There are 275 men affected by the increase.

Struck Pay Dirt.

Corning, O., Aug. 11.—Considerable excitement was caused here by the alleged discovery of gold northeast of Corning. A shaft has been sunk by Jesse A. Rodgers and Oscar Wurzler on the Mike Deaver land near Bag run. A lead is being followed and it is claimed pay dirt has been struck.

Fell Sixteen Stories.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 11.—Otis Westerlund, an elevator builder, fell 16 stories through an elevator shaft in the First National Bank building and was instantly killed. His head was crushed to a pulp and both legs cut off by coming in contact with the series of girders in his descent.

Aged Couple Eloped.

Findlay, O., Aug. 11.—Mrs. Phyansa Thornton-Adams, 62, of this city, and Dr. George W. Carey, 70, of Wayne county, were married at Goshen, Ind. The groom was married before. It is the woman's third venture and in the nature of an elopement.

No Scale Agreement.

Pittsburg, Aug. 11.—After being in session more than a week the wage and executive committees of the Amalgamated Windowglass Workers' association adjourned without taking definite action on a wage scale. No further conferences will be held until Aug. 28. The announcement was made that the workers' organization will not consent to a resumption of the factories before Sept. 15.

Too Strong Competition.

Country Mouse—How are you getting on with your business, doctor? Country Doctor—Bad. Too close to London. Why, Lady Cashbags went to town and paid two guineas to have a corn extracted. I'd have amputated her foot for that.—London Answers.

OIL INQUEST DISCLOSURES

Railways and Oil Companies Are Under Indictment.

ALL ON ACCOUNT OF REBATES

Investigation by Federal Grand Jury at Jamestown Results In True Bills Being Found, Each Count Charging A Separate Offense — What Maximum Penalties Would Aggregate.

Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 11.—A surprising result of the grand jury probe into rebating was the indictment against the Vacuum Oil company, for it was not publicly known that the company was under investigation.

One bill each was found by the federal grand jury for the western district of New York against the Standard Oil company of New York, the Pennsylvania railroad and the Vacuum Oil company, which has refineries at Olean and Rochester, N. Y. In all there are 22 counts.

Each of the 22 counts constitutes a separate offense, and the penalties, if the defendants were convicted on all counts, would amount to $1,400,000.

In presenting the indictments to the court United States District Attorney Brown said the grand jury desired more time to investigate some of the subjects under its consideration, and for that reason a recess was taken to Aug. 24. The investigation has been in progress a month.

The indictment against the Pennsylvania railroad charges that it granted rebates on oil shipments to the Standard Oil company, and the indictment against the Standard Oil company charges that it accepted rebates from the Pennsylvania railroad.

The evidence showed that the Vacuum Oil company made shipments over the Pennsylvania and that the Standard paid the freight bills. The indictment against the Vacuum Oil company charged specifically that it shipped oil from Olean to Rutland, Vt., at a tariff lower than any published by the Pennsylvania railroad or on file with the interstate commerce commission.

One of the counts in the indictments charges that the Pennsylvania railroad did not file with the interstate commerce commission a tariff showing its rates and charges for the transportation of oil.

The substance of the charge is that in 1904 the Pennsylvania railroad made to the Standard Oil company a rate of 16.1 cents per 100 pounds of oil from Olean to Rutland, when the published rate at that time was 19 cents. The testimony was that the shipments were often made over routes other than the published schedule.

Substantially the same charge is made against the Standard Oil company and the Vacuum Oil company, the indictment reading that they accepted the rebate.

HALL CONVICTED.

Punishment For Lynching Something New For Tarheel State.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 11. — George Hall was convicted of conspiracy in connection with the lynching at Salisbury of the three negro murderers of the Lyerly family, and was sentenced to 15 years in the state prison.

This is said to be the first instance of the conviction of a lyncher in the history of the state. Hall is a white ex-convict of Montgomery county, North Carolina. The jury was out but 35 minutes and returned with a verdict of guilty. Judge Long sentenced Hall to the maximum term provided for by law. The evidence against Hall was overwhelming. His counsel appealed on the ground that the governor was in Atlantic City when the special term at which Hall was tried was ordered, and that, being out of the state's bounds, he had no jurisdiction.

President Interested.

Washington, Aug. 11. — President Roosevelt is very much interested in the reports of bad meat supplied the New York and Norfolk navy yards, and wrote Secrteary Bonaparte to inquire about it. The secretary directed that the substance of the reports thus far received be sent to the president.

Dowie Objects.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—John Alexander Dowie filed an objection in the United States circuit court to the borrowing of $16,500 by John C. Hately, receiver of Zion City, to pay taxes and insurance. The matter will not be settled until Judge Landis returns from his vacation.

Assembly For Persia.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The Persian minister received official notification that the Persian government issued a decree granting the people a national assembly.

"Acre" once meant any field. It is still used with this significance by the Germans, who speak of God's acre, alluding to the cemetery.

GOING TOO FAST.

Fatal Smashup Followed When Officer Overhauled Automobile.

New York, Aug. 11. — Mrs. T. W. Noble, 40, of Baltimore, wife of a traveling salesman, died at a hospital of injuries received in an automobile accident here.

The machine owned by Stewart Elliott, who was guiding it, ran into a mounted policeman in the Bronx. Mrs. Noble was the only occupant who was fatally hurt.

Miss Margaret Johnson of this city, also one of the party, is in the hospital seriously hurt. Elliott and the policeman, Harry F. Smith, were slightly injured. The mounted officer was riding after the automobile in an attempt to arrest the driver of the machine for an alleged violation of the speed laws. He galloped alongside the car, when it swerved toward him. The horse stumbled and fell and the automobile was thrown into a fire plug and wrecked. Elliott was taken into custody and relesed. Following the death of Mrs. Noble, however, Elliott's rearrest was ordered by the coroner.

Elliott gave himself up and for the first time told the real names of the women injured in the accident. Mrs. Noble's name had been recorded simply as Mrs. Howard, and Miss Johnson's name had been given as Miss Evans. Elliott was arraigned before Coroner McDonald and paroled until the inquest is held.

Dun's Trade Review.

New York, Aug. 11.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says: In some sections intense heat facilitated retail trade in summer goods and improved the attendance at seaside resorts, but the most important development in the business world was the increased activity of jobbing and wholesale departments in preparing for autumn and winter requirements. Crop reports are all that could be desired, harvest and threshing returns surpassing all but the most sanguine expectations, the few unsatisfactory statements being far outbalanced by the numerous encouraging results. Manufacturing news is still of good progress, the iron and steel industries maintaining phenomenal results, despite some labor troubles. High prices prevail in the footwear industry, and for most textile fabrics, but the general level of all commodities reflects the cheapening of farm products on account of the big crops. Railway earnings in July were 12 per cent larger than last year.

Sympathetic Strike.

Washington, Aug. 11. — A general sympathetic strike in the building trades is predicted by union labor leaders as the result of the action taken by the bricklayers' union in adopting a resolution binding its members not to work on a building where non-union plumbers are employed. Journeymen plumbers engaged in a strike three months ago, and it is said that the master plumbers since declined to arbitrate the differences. If painters, plasterers and other classes of the building trades follow the action of the bricklayers the situation will become extremely serious.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO — Cattle: Common to prime steers, $2 75@6 60; cows, $2 85@4 70; heifers, $2 60@5 35; bulls, $2 00@4 50; stockers and feeders, $2 60@4 00. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $4 25@5 75; lambs, 6 00@7 75; yearlings, $5 00@6 35. Calves $3 00@7 00. Hogs — Choice to prime heavy, $6 10@6 15, medium to good heavy, $5 90@6 05; butcher weights, $6 05@6 20; good to choice heavy mixed, $6 00@6 10; packing, $5 50@6 00. Wheat—No. 2 red, 72½@73c.

EAST BUFFALO — Cattle: Good to choice export, $5 15@6 00; shipping steers, $4 75@5 00; butchers' cattle, $4 40@4 90; heifers, $3 25@5 00; fat cows, $2 15@4 00; bulls, $2 65@4 00; milkers and springers, $25 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $6 00@6 50; mixed, $5 25@5 50, ewes, $4 75@5 25; spring lambs, $6 00@8 00. Calves—Best, $7 50@8 00. Hogs — Heavies, mediums and Yorkers, $6 50; pigs, $6 60; roughs, $5 00@5 50; stags, $4 00@4 75.

PITTSBURG—Cattle: Choice, $5 70@6 00; prime, $5 30@5 60; tidy butchers', $4 60@5 00; heifers, $3 00@4 50; cows, bulls and stags, $2 00@4 00; fresh cows, $25 00@45 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5 65@5 75; good mixed, $5 40@5 60; lambs, $5 60@7 75. Calves—Veal, $5 00@7 25. Hogs—Heavy hogs, $6 30@6 35; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $6 45@6 50; light Yorkers and pigs, $6 50@6 55.

CLEVELAND — Cattle: Choice steers, $5 00@5 25; heifers, $4 00@4 50; fat cows, $3 25@3 50; bulls, $3 25@3 50; milkers and springers, $10 00@15 00. Sheep and Lambs — Good to choice spring lambs, $7 25@7 50; yearlings, $5 00@5 50; wethers, $5 00@5 50; mixed, $4 50@5 00; ewes, $1 00@4 50. Calves—$7 75 down. Hogs—Medium heavy, $6 30@6 35; Yorkers and pigs, $6 40@6 45; stags, $4 00@4 50; roughs, $5 00@5 50.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 73c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 53½@54c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 32@32½c. Rye—No. 2, 61@62c. Lard—$8 40. Bulk meats—$9 50. Bacon—$10 50. Hogs—$5 35@6 75½. Cattle—$2 00@5 10. Sheep—$2 75@4 65. Lambs—$4 00@7 85.

NEW YORK—Cattle: Common to good steers, $3 85@5 45; stags and oxen, $3 50@4 60; bulls, $2 50@4 00; cows, $1 40@3 75. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3 00@5 12½; lambs, $6 25@8 60. Calves—Veal, $5 00@8 25.

TOLEDO—Wheat, 72¾c; corn, 54c; oats, 32c; rye, 56c; cloverseed, $7 50.

Consul at Tapiti.

Washington, Aug. 11. — Dr. Julies Dreher of Selwood, S. C., former president of Roanoke college, Salem, Va., was named as United States consul at Tapiti, Society islands.

Babcock a Candidate.

Milwaukee, Aug. 11. — Congressman J. W. Babcock formally announced his candidacy for renomination.

CHINESE FOR CANAL DIGGERS

Contract For Trial Lot Will Be Made by Uncle Sam.

NOT EASY TO GET LABORERS

Negroes From Jamaica Find It Too Great a Task to Cleave the Isthmus. If Experiment With Coolies Proves Successful Large Numbers of Them Will Be Used at Panama.

Washington, Aug. 11.—It is finally decided to make a test of employing coolie labor on the Panama canal.

Organized labor has offered much opposition to the use of contract Chinese labor, but the Jamaican workmen have proven inadequate, sufficient Spaniards can not be had immediately to rush the work, and the Chinese are the last hope of the commission.

President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, Chairman Shonts of the isthmian canal commission and other men prominently identified with the canal work are known to have delayed employing Chinese until it became evident that the other help available is not equal to the demands. The administration has taken the position that the canal must be dug at any cost, and although the president urged that there be no haste in employing Chinese, he did not stand permanently in the way of the plan to try coolies.

Contracts for employment of 2,500 Chinamen for canal work have been prepared and advertisements will be issued by the isthmian canal commission in a few days asking for proposals from labor agents.

If the 2,500 Chinamen prove a success, it is likely that many more will be taken to the isthmus to do the work, which is too hard for the Jamaicans employed there in large numbers.

If the contractors obtaining help for the commission do not pay more on the isthmus than Chinese are paid in other parts of the world it is believed the daily wage of the coolies will be less than that of the Jamaicans on the isthmus.

It is the intention of the commission to ask bids from labor agents, who will arrange with the Chinese government for the exportation of labor, transport the Chinese to the isthmus under contract to work for a fixed wage and ship them back to China, thus relieving the commission of all detail work and all responsibility. A bond will be required of all contractors for a satisfactory fulfillment of any contract they may enter into with the commission.

There are said to be about 30 labor agencies which supply Chinese to contractors in all parts of the world. These agents are familiar with all the Chinese laws, stand ready to pay money to the families of men who are going into their service, and are ready on short notice to meet demands for an unlimited number of coolies.

Leroy Park, a labor agent in the employ of the commission, is in Spain negotiating with the Spanish government for the employment of a large number of peninsular Spaniards on the isthmus. His efforts promise to be successful, and the commission expects to recruit many high-grade workmen from Spain. It is the desire of Chief Engineer Stevens to have several kinds of labor on the isthmus. The employment of Chinese will not displace the Jamaicans already there, but it is not likely that many more will be hired if the Chinese prove a success. The negroes are paid only 80 cents a day as against $1.60 to the Spaniards, who are said to be capable of doing three times as much work.

Wray In Jail.

Pittsburg, Aug. 11. — C. B. Wray, paying teller of the Union Trust company of this city, who was arrested in Toronto on a charge of embezzlement, arrived here in the custody of special officers. Wray made no objections to returning. He waived hearing for court and was committed to jail in default of $20,000 bail.

Eaton's Resignation Accepted.

New York, Aug. 11.—The resignation of Seymour Eaton as secretary of the international policy-holders' committee was accepted at a meeting of the executive committee. Edgar E. Clark of Cedar Rapids, Ia., of the interstate commerce commission, was made acting secretary of the committee.

Herman Defeated Yanger.

Indianapolis, Aug. 11.—Kid Herman of Chicago was given the decision over Benny Yanger at the end of a 10-round bout here.

Explosion on Torpedo Boat.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 11. — Six men were injured in an explosion on the torpedo-boat destroyer Worden.

To the Crack of Doom.

The Colonel—I fancy your wife lost her temper today. Smith—Not a bit of it. She has an inexhaustible supply.—Illustrated Bits.

WITH WILSON

Cattle Raisers and Packers Go Over New Inspection Rules.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—Cattle raisers of the west met Secretary of Agriculture Wilson at the Auditorium hotel and asked for a "square deal." Secretary Wilson assured them as well as representatives of the Chicago packers who came into the conference that a "square deal" is exactly what the government intends to give every branch of the meat industry in this country. At the conclusion of the meeting expressions of the utmost satisfaction were voiced by all concerned.

Secretary Wilson's visit to Chicago was for the purpose of discussing with cattlemen and representatives of the packers the interpretation and the working out of rules recently promulgated by the department of agriculture under the new meat inspection law. According to his own statement after the conference adjourned, every phase of the question was fully discussed from the time the animal leaves the pasture until it passes into the consumers' hands. The principal point involved, from the point of view of the cattlemen, was the matter of weighing after inspection, and the concern of the packing interest was mainly in the labeling of canned products. This question will not be definitely passed on until next week, when the packers will have submitted samples of all labels to be used.

One Hanged and One Respited.

Boise, Idaho, Aug. 11.—William Henry Hicks Bond was hanged at the state penitentiary for the murder of Charles Daly in this city Oct. 5, 1904. Bond's crime was one of the most brutal in the history of the state. He murdered Daly with the help of Daly's wife, Mrs. Jennie Daly. Rudolph Wetter, who was to have been hanged for the murder of Chris Long and L. D. Wall, was granted a respite till Oct. 3.

Denny Drew Three Years.

Williston, N. D., Aug. 11. — W. H. Denny, former mayor and prominent banker, who was convicted on charge of receiving stolen horses, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

Railroad station at Verkhoyansk, Siberia, robbed of $47,500 by Circassian raiders.

Failures during the week numbered 17 in the United States against 222 last year, and 13 in Canada compared with 19 a year ago.

Dr. James Weir, 50, of Owensboro, Ky., a former medical professor and author of several medical works, died of abdominal dropsy.

While whipping a child Frank Mullins of New Orleans struck his wife, who interfered, whereupon a 10-year-old son shot Mullins dead.

J. Coerner, trooper in Twelfth cavalry, killed himself at Fort Oglethorpe, near Chattanooga, after arrest on the charge of smuggling whisky into camp.

Sultan of Turkey still refuses to recognize as United States ambassador John G. Leishman, former minister to Turkey, as he objects to raising ministry to grade of embassy.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

AT CHICAGO—										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	*—2	5	1	
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	5	0	

Batteries—Walsh and Sullivan; Chesorb and Kleinow.

AT ST. LOUIS—										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	*—1	5	0	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	5	1	

Batteries—Powell and O'Connor; Waddell, Bender and Schreck.

AT DETROIT—										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—3	9	2	
Boston	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0—4	8	1	

Batteries—Eubanks and Payne; Dineen, Winter and Peterson.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Phila	59	40	.596	St. L	50	48	.511
N Y	57	39	.593	Det't	49	50	.495
Chica	59	43	.578	Wash	27	60	.381
Cleve	53	43	.552	Bost	28	72	.280

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PHILADELPHIA—										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0—4	7	0	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1	6	2	

Batteries—Ewing and Schlei; Lush, Ritchey, Roy and Dooin.

AT BOSTON—										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—2	7	1	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	6	5	

Batteries—Beebe and Marshall; Lindaman and Needham.

AT NEW YORK—										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	1	0	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*—1	6	2	

Batteries—Leever and Gibson; Taylor and Bowerman.

AT BROOKLYN—										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—2	4	1	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	3	4	

Batteries—Brown and Moran; Stricklett and Bergen.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Chica	72	30	.706	Cin'ti	45	58	.437
N. Y	63	34	.650	Brook	40	58	.409
Pitts	63	36	.636	St. L	39	65	.375
Phila	47	56	.456	Bost	34	69	.330

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Louisville 1, Minneapolis 9.
At Columbus 0, Kansas City 5.
At Indianapolis 2, St. Paul 4.
At Toledo 6, Milwaukee 5. Second game: Toledo 3, Milwaukee 8.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Colum	70	43	.621	Louis	57	56	.504
Milw	63	48	.568	K. C	54	59	.478
Toledo	57	49	.538	St. P	46	63	.422
Minne	57	55	.509	Ind'ls	38	73	.342

Fired.

Young Mother—Do you think baby looks most like me or his papa? Nurse—Like you, mum. Mr. Jenkins is a mighty handsome man.

Advertisement: Wanted—A competent and well mannered nurse.

CLEVER ANSWERS.

Cases Where They Won Promotion In Civil and Military Life.

A long list might be given of men who have owed their advancement in life to a clever answer given at the right moment. One of Napoleon's veterans, who survived his master many years, was wont to recount with great glee how he once picked up the emperor's cocked hat at a review, when the latter, without noticing that he was a private, said carelessly, "Thank you, captain." "In what regiment, sire?" instantly inquired the quick witted soldier. Napoleon, perceiving his mistake, answered with a smile, "In my guards, for I see you know how to be prompt." The newly made officer received his commission next morning.

A somewhat similar anecdote is related of Marshal Suvaroff, who when receiving a dispatch from the hands of a Russian sergeant who had greatly distinguished himself on the Danube attempted to confuse the messenger by a series of whimsical questions, but found him fully equal to the occasion. "How many fish are there in the sea?" asked Suvaroff. "All that are not caught yet," was the answer. "How far is it to the moon?" "Two of your excellency's forced marches." "What would you do if you saw your men giving way in battle?" "I would tell them that there was plenty of whisky behind the enemy's line." Baffled at all points, the marshal ended with, "What is the difference between your colonel and myself?" "My colonel cannot make me a lieutenant, but your excellency has only to say the word." "I say it now," answered Suvaroff, "and a right good officer you will be."

QUICKSILVER MINING.

An Occupation That Quickly Dooms the Workers.

The chief quicksilver mines in Europe are in the Spanish town Almaden, which is an Arabic word, meaning "the mine of quicksilver." These mines were formerly worked by the Iberians and after them by the ancient Romans. Between 1645 and 1843 the Spanish government employed galley slaves in them, an occupation that soon ended in death. The fumes of the mercury produce constant salivation, and the system becomes permeated with the metal.

At first the victim is seized with tremblings and then the teeth drop out; pains in the bones follow and then death. The annual yield of mercury is 1,500,000 pounds, to produce which 4,000 men are engaged in this unhealthy employment.

After Almaden, so far as yield of quicksilver is concerned, comes Idria, an Austrian town, twenty-eight miles from Triest. These mines also were once worked by criminals, who, owing to the terrible qualities of the mineral, expired after about two years' service.

There are now nearly 500 miners engaged in the work at Idria. They are induced to enter the mines by high pay. A pension is allowed when they are disabled, and provision is made for their widows and children.—Pearson's.

Japanese Swords.

"Japanese swords are the finest," said a swordmaker. "They are finer than the blades of Ferrara, of Toledo or of Damascus. The blades of Ferrara, of Toledo and of Damascus must bend into a perfect circle without breaking, and, a pillow of down being thrown in the air, they must cut it in two with one clean stroke, but the Japanese blade must do all that and more. The final test of a Japanese blade is its suspension, edge upward, beneath a tree. It must hang beneath the tree for twenty-four hours, and every lightest leaf that falls upon its edge must be severed neatly. One failure and back to the forge goes the Japanese blade again."

Denial by Jones.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Former Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas denied that he in any manner represented the Standard Oil company when he visited the president at Oyster Bay. "The Standard Oil company was not mentioned in the interview with the president," said Mr. Jones. "I presented the interests of Mr. Barnsdale of Pittsburg in a controversy he has with the interior department concerning oil leases in Indian Territory. He told me that his oil investments were in no manner associated with the Standard Oil company."

The New Island.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The treasury department received a telegram from Captain Mamlet of the revenue cutter Thetis regarding the new island in the Bogoslof group, about 150 miles northwest of Unalaska. Captain Hamlet reports that he visited the vicinity of the island July 20, and is of the opinion that it was thrown up about July 10. He states that he could not get very close to it owing to the lava issuing apparently from fissures in the island.

Banker Sentenced.

Boston, Aug. 11.—John W. Dickinson of this city, who was convicted as an accessory in the misapplication of the funds of the South Danvers National bank of Peabody, was sentenced to serve nine years in Dedham jail by Judge Dodge in the United States district court. He was admitted to bail of $15,000 pending an appeal.

Why do you pay more elsewhere when you can buy a good piece of rib boiling meat at 6c per pound or a nice juicy steak at 10c per pound at Paul's Meat and Fish Market, No. 16 N. Erie street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

All clothing stores will be closed all day Tuesday, the date of the grocers' picnic.

The Misses Eva Reed and Vera Holibaugh have gone to Canal Dover to spend a few days.

Mrs. Katherine Schuler has moved to the residence of her son, David Schuler, of West Brookfield.

Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Holston left Friday evening for Mt. Morris, N. Y., to visit friends for a week.

Mrs. Fred Shauf left Wednesday for Toledo to visit for several weeks with Mr and Mrs. Bert Shauf.

Mrs. John T. Frieg will return this evening from Germany, where she has been spending the past two months.

Professor August H. Denbrock, recently head of the Navarre schools, has been elected principal of the schools at Barnesville, O.

C. M. Russell and C. L. McLain left on Monday to enjoy a fishing expedition to Canada. They will spend some time at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. George Falke and children, of Zanesville, are guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Ellen Falke, at her residence in Locust street.

Miss Esther Dickerhof has returned to Hartville after being a guest at the residence of her uncle, Thomas Karrer, in Duncan street for several days.

The Rev. O. P. Foust and family have moved from West Tremont street to the new parsonage recently completed by the congregation of the Reformed church, in West Main street.

B. Leroy Smith, while visiting at Wildwood-By-the-Sea in the wilds of New Jersey, captured a young bear cub, which he says he will bring home to Massillon as a pet for his children.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Karrer, of Middlebranch, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Karrer in Duncan street on Sunday. Miss Hilda Karrer accompanied them to their home for a week's visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Arvine Wales and a party including Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Skinner, of Marseilles, drove to Dundee on Monday afternoon. They spent the night at a farmhouse in Tuscarawas township and returned Tuesday.

Although the police fully expected that Cashier Hering would appear at 1 o'clock this afternoon to place himself under arrest, at 1:30 o'clock none of the stations reported his arrest.

Four factories of the plants of the American Bottle Company in this city will start September 4. Two of these are at the Reed and two at the Pocock plant. The firing up preparatory to the resumption of actual work will begin August 27. Later the two other factories at the Reed plant will be opened.

The task of raising $160 now stands between the city of Massillon and a new opera house. Sylvester Burd, who has been raising money for the new theater, said Saturday morning that he had succeeded in getting $6,040 together. The remainder is coming in very slowly. Mr. Burd hopes, however, to ultimately raise the required amount. When $7,500 has been subscribed work on the new opera house will be started.

A large gang of workmen is busy taking up the tracks of the street car line west of the Reformed church, in West Main street. New ties and rails are on the ground and will be laid as soon as the grading is completed. The work was rendered necessary on account of the proposed paving of the street from Henry street to Columbus street, work on which will be commenced in a short time. At present the West Main street cars run only as far as Henry street.

Canton Morning News: The new Jewish temple in Douglas street will be dedicated tomorrow. The Rev Mr. Shear will be the officiating officer, and will be assisted by Rabbi Zivitz, of Pittsburg, and Ruderman who has recently arrived in this country from Russia. Rabbi Lesser, of Cincinnati, who was to have officiate at the ceremony, and who was afterwards to have been the rabbi of the church, is unable to attend, on account of sickness. This temple, which has been erected recently, is a much more pretentious structure than the temple which the Russian Hebrews of Canton have had until the present time. The money with which to build this church was procured by the selling of seats, by subscription, and by a loan of $3,000 from one of the city's banks.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE RUGGLES.

George Ruggles, aged 67 years, died at the Massillon state hospital Friday afternoon. Death was due to senile dementia. The body was sent over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to Akron at 7:19 o'clock Friday evening.

B. & O., Atlantic City and return August 16th. Very low rates. Delightful outing for every one.

B. & O. cheap Sunday excursions to Bridgeport, (Wheeling), Uhrichsville, Massillon, Cleveland and Lorain. Take an outing and visit these cities.

CHARGED WITH BLACKMAIL.

George L. McCray Causes Arrest Mrs. Schillinger.

Canton, Aug 1.—Mrs. Anna E. Schillinger has been arrested here on a charge of blackmailing or attempting to blackmail George L. McCray, a grocer. Some weeks ago the woman had this man arrested for an alleged criminal assault upon her 9-year-old stepdaughter, but at the hearing it developed that the girl was put up to say it was the grocer and about the same time Mrs. Schillinger wanted to have the case dropped, providing the grocer would give her $1,000 in cash.

Ralph Forehope, arrested in Alliance Friday for non-support of his three little children here, decided Saturday morning that he would again go to housekeeping with his wife and family and would support them. It is claimed that he was living with another woman while he was in Alliance.

KILLED BY A FALL OF DIRT

Louis Ney Met a Violent Death Friday Morning.

EMPLOYED AT COXEY'S QUARRY

He was Engaged With Other Men in Stripping Off a Layer of Dirt When the Bank Gave Way—Injuries Proved Fatal After Two Hours of Suffering.

Louis Ney, a Frenchman, aged 48, employed at the Coxey quarry at Paul's station, was caught under a fall of dirt while employed there at 7.30 Friday morning, and so badly crushed that he died two hours later. Ney was working with other men stripping off the earth which covers the stone, when the earth gave way, bearing him down beneath its weight. His fellow workmen went to his rescue and extricated him from the mass of stone and dirt. Dr. Dissinger, of Canal Fulton, was summoned at once and the injured man was taken to his home near Crystal Spring Medical aid was of no avail and he died about 9:30 o'clock. The coroner was summoned.

The deceased is survived by a wife and one son, Otto. The funeral will take place next Monday.

Herman's Delicatessen, 35 South Mill street. Get your picnic supplies at the Delicatessen.

Pennsylvania LINES

SPECIAL LOW FARES

—TO—

Milwaukee

August 10, 11, 12—Eagle Grand Aerie

Minneapolis

August 10, 11, 12—G. A. R.

Mexico City, Mex.

Aug. 11th to 31st, I. G. C.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Sept. 16th, 17th and 18th.

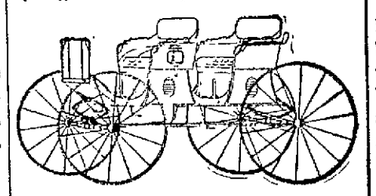
Reg. Reunion, Anniversary Battle of Chickamauga.

If interested, ask F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Massillon

Closing Out

Runabouts, Buggies, Phaetons, Surreys, Harness.

We have had the largest trade this spring in the history of our business.



We Have Left Over

A few fine Columbus Buggy Co., Koch Bros. Buggy Co, Anderson Buggy Co. Summer Vehicles that we will close out at and in some cases

Less than Cost.

These are not Bargain Vehicles, but our regular stock, and sold on my regular strong guarantee.

J. B. Schrader,

North Erie St., Massillon, O.

PRISONERS ARE STILL AT LARGE

Not a Single Clue to Their Whereabouts.

COUNTY JAIL NEEDS REPAIRS.

Arrangements for State Convention of American Mechanics and Daughters of America—Funeral of the Late Detective Charles L. Sidle—Catholic Foresters' Outing.

Canton, Aug. 9.—No traces have as yet been found that would give the authorities the slightest clue to the whereabouts of any of the seven prisoners who escaped from the county jail Tuesday evening. The sheriff and police went on two fruitless trips Thursday morning, the former to New Berlin, where it was reported that two of the fugitives were seen, and the latter to the brickyard at Waco.

A story which the authorities give credence is that of a farmer residing near Buck Hill, who says that about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning he saw two men emerge from his barn and board a westbound freight train on the Pennsylvania road. This is the direction in which Smith and Ramball are thought to have headed, probably for Chicago. Sheriff Wilson believes that Hiram Faulk, who recently had been given a two-year sentence in the penitentiary for non-support, was a prime mover in the plot to escape. Faulk had been in jail since January 16 and was a model prisoner. His constant good behavior was calculated to disarm the suspicion of his keepers, and it is thought that he took the principal part in preventing the plot from being discovered. "They may smother first before I'll keep that blind door open again," said Sheriff Wilson Thursday. The blind door is the one just outside the barred door through which the prisoners sawed their way to freedom. It is solid steel. During the hot weather this was kept open to permit air to circulate through the jail. It was open Tuesday evening when the escape was made. Comments are being generally made on the necessity of extensive repairs to the jail. Almost every grand jury in recent years has recommended various changes, but none have been made. During Robert Day's term as prosecutor, effort was made to have common pleas court appoint a commission to attend to the repairing on the jail, but the attempt fell through. The county commissioners say they are powerless to proceed with any improvements until a commission appointed by the court has passed upon the matter.

The big feature of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and D. of A. state convention, to be held in Canton September 11 and 12, will be the patriotic concert given at the Auditorium on the evening of September 11. The Thayer Fifth Infantry band will play. The "human flag" which has been the feature of several Thayer band concerts will be reproduced at this time. There will also be several addresses. To this concert the public will be invited. The committee on arrangements met Wednesday night and plans were furthered toward the entertainment of the convention. There will be nearly seven hundred and fifty delegates and the total number in attendance will reach two thousand. The Courtland will be the headquarters for the Jr. O. U. A. M. and the McKinley the headquarters of the D. of A. Attorney C. G. Herbruck has been made chairman of the entertainment committee. The entertaining features will open on the evening of September 10 with a reception at the Courtland from 8 to 11 o'clock. It is now planned to form a big theater party for Wednesday night, September 12, instead of a trolley ride to Massillon, as was first suggested. A special trip to the McKinley monument will be one of the events of interest. Other places of interest will be visited.

Funeral services over the body of Detective Charles L. Sidle were held Wednesday afternoon. A brief service, consisting simply of a prayer by the Rev. P. H. Welshimer, was held at his late home, 211 East Ninth street. Services were held at Trinity Reformed church a2t o'clock, conducted by the Rev. E. P. Herbruck, a fellow K. of P. of Mr. Sidle. Many beautiful floral pieces were received from the various organizations of which the dead man was a member. The funeral services were attended by Washington council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Canton lodge K. of P., and by Lady Stark council No. 3, Daughters of Liberty, of which Mrs. Sidle is a member. The funeral rites of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and the K. of P. were said at the grave. The pall bearers, members of the Uniform Rank, K. of P., were: Major E. P. Elson, Lieutenant W. H. Burgener, Lieutenant U. R. Bitzer, Captain W. C. Kingsworth, Captain U. R. Henry and Sergeant George W. Butler.

The Catholic Foresters of the three Canton courts—St. Charles, Canton and St. Anthony's—will hold an annual outing on Labor day at the home of Albert Stephan, near Reedurban. A fine grove on the Stephan farm makes the place ideal for the outing. The committees have not all been appointed, but an extensive programme of sports will be one of the features, including a ball game between Canton courts and the visitors. The courts of Akron, Massillon and Doylestown have been invited to attend.

REUNION OF THE WEIRICK FAMILY.

A Pleasant Gathering in Tuscarawas Township.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

Massillon People at the Funeral of Julius Kutschbach at Wilmot—A Special Election at Winesburg Aug. 15 to Decide Whether Special School District Shall be Abandoned.

The fifth annual reunion of the Weirick family was held on Saturday, August 4, at the residence of Philip S. Weirick in Tuscarawas township. It being a beautiful day the family, friends and neighbors began gathering at an early hour. In the shade of the apple trees had been erected a table sufficient in size to seat one hundred or more guests. When the hour arrived for dinner this table was laden with the good things customary on such occasions, to which all did ample justice. When dinner was ready the president called the guests together, numbering one hundred and eighteen, and "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow" was sung, after which the Rev. W. S. Adams offered thanks. A second table had sixty guests.

Dinner being over, a short literary programme was rendered. It included an address of welcome by Philip C. Weirick, host; an organ solo by Miss Myrtle Rodocker; a declamation by Miss Mahala Stansbury; a quartette by Daniel, Samuel, Westley and Alice Weirick; an organ solo by Miss Myrtle Rodocker; a declamation by Miss Rindie Weirick; an organ solo by Miss Myrtle Weirick; a declamation by Miss Belle Adams; a short address of greeting by the brothers and sisters; a round song by Philip, Ada and Nelle Weirick; a declamation by Mrs. Alfred Weirick; an address by the Rev. W. S. Adams.

The programme concluded, next came the transaction of business, followed by the election of officers. A motion was made and adopted to continue the officers that were elected last year as follows: President, David Weirick; vice president and treasurer, Henry Weirick; financial secretary, Miss Ada Weirick; corresponding secretary, Miss Maud Weirick; committee on arrangements, Philip C. Weirick, Miss Alice Weirick, Clark Weirick; historian, Philip C. Weirick.

A vote was then taken which resulted in the selection of the home of Orlando Spangler for the next meeting on the first Saturday in August, 1907.

The most exciting event of the day was the ball game between the married and single men. For the last four years the married men have been the victors. This year the single men came out on top, defeating their opponents so badly that it may take the whole year to recover from the shock. The score was 24 to 1.

A feeling of sadness crept into the hearts of all those present on account of the non-attendance of their older brother, who was not permitted to be present, his wife being ill. Those present of the family were: Orlando Spangler and family, of West Lebanon; Leah Rodocker and family, of West Lebanon; Henry Weirick and family, of Sippo; David Weirick and wife, of Canton; Daniel Weirick and family, Samuel Weirick and family, Wesley Weirick and family, Mrs. David Martin and family, of West Lebanon; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Weirick, of Ashland county; Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus Weirick, of Osnaburg; Philip Weirick and family, of Tuscarawas township, together with a number of friends and relatives from the neighborhood, numbering one hundred and seventy-eight in all.

If fortune disregard thy claim,
Dont' hang thy head in fear and shame,
But marry the girl you love best,
Rocky Mountain Tea will do the rest.
The Baltzly Company.

Itching, torturing skin eruptions, disfigure, annoy, drive one wild. Doan's Ointment brings quick relief and lasting cures. Fifty cents at any drug store.

THE STRIKE IS SETTLED.

Long Conflict Ended Saturday Afternoon.

JOINT CONFERENCE TUESDAY.

The Sub-Scale Committee Will Submit the Result of Its Sessions to That Body—The 1903 Wage Scale was Secured by the Miners.

The great strike is over. The subcommittees of miners and operators which have been in session in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall since Thursday have reached an agreement on the basis of the wage scale for 1903 and the strike of the miners, which has been in progress since April 1, is at an end. The agreement came at 3:30 o'clock after a long discussion. The miners have secured the adoption of the 1903 scale for which they were fighting. In speaking of the result of the meetings State Vice President Sullivan said: "The scale committee of the sub-committee of the miners is well pleased with the result of the conference."

The four points which were the bones of contention were all conceded to the miners. The last was granted at 3:30 and the conference immediately adjourned. The joint conference will meet Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock to adopt the report of the sub-committee. The mines will soon resume work.

The conference between the miners and operators opened in earnest Friday afternoon. The previous meetings had been of a preliminary nature, but in the session which began immediately after dinner Friday the main points at issue were taken up and discussed. The conference lasted until 5:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, when an intermission was taken for supper. At this time the officials of both sides were seen at the Hotel Conrad. The rumors of a settlement which had been so prevalent during the entire day now circulated stronger than ever. It was given out by one that a settlement would very likely be reached by 11 o'clock Friday night, and a large number of interested persons waited at the hotel to hear the news. None came, however, until after 11 o'clock, when the officials came to the hotel with no dentifie results accomplished. The time had not been wasted, however, as the differences had been boiled down to one point.

Saturday morning the officials of both miners and operators were on hand early. Again the rumors of a speedy settlement were circulated and everyone interested expected that the agreement would be reached by noon. In fact, some of the officials expected to leave the city on a late morning train. The morning session was a busy one, but the session was not over until 12 o'clock. At noon the only remaining point over which the two sides were disagreeing was the question of extra pay for night work. This was one point in which the operators felt that they should be successful. They claimed that in no other trade did the men receive pay for night work. At the opening of the afternoon session the belief was strong that the strike would be over or doomed to continue in a very short time. Some of the rules bearing upon this one point had been consulted, but some remained unsettled which might destroy all prospects of an agreement. An official of the operators said at noon that he could not tell when the conference would close. The officials of the miners were more hopeful that all would be over in a few hours, one way or the other.

The afternoon conference convened soon after 1:30. All concerned were pretty well tired out after the long sessions of Friday afternoon and evening, and hoped that the meeting would be of short duration.

LONGWORTHS REACH HOME.

Will Go at Once to Sagamore, at Oyster Bay.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 11.—(By Associated Press).—Representative and Mrs. Longworth, who are due to arrive today from Europe aboard the St. Paul, are expected to reach Oyster Bay this afternoon. They will make the run from New York city on the President's yacht Sylph.

Don't you think you'd better let it,
When it is raining, rain away,
For the sun will be shining bright,
If you take Rocky Mountain Tea tonight.
The Baltzly Company.

Everybody's friend—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Cures toothache, earache, sore throat. Heals cuts, bruises, scalds. Stops any pain.

BRIDGE KNOCKED DOWN.

Navigation at Harbor of Duluth Suspended.

Duluth, Aug. 11.—(By Associated Press.)—The steamer Troy, a package freighter, today collided with a span of the interstate bridge and precipitated it into the channels on either side of the center on which the span revolves. Navigation to and from the upper harbor, the most active port at the head of the lakes, is blocked, and street railway and team traffic between Duluth and Superior is cut off. The steamer was badly damaged.

MEN AT THE CONVENTION.

State President and Vice President are Popular.

THEY HAVE BEEN HERE OFTEN.

Messrs. Green and Sullivan, of the Miners' Organization, are Well Known in the District—Both are Intimately Acquainted With the Mining Situation.

Probably the most popular men at the confernece of the miners and operators, an account of which appears elsewhere, are State President William Green and State Vice President D. H. Sullivan, both of Coshocton. These two men have been interested in the affairs of union labor for years past and have an intimate knowledge of the work of strike settling. Mr. Sullivan has been engaged in settling differences in this district for seven years. State President Green is also well known in connection with strike settlements in this locality.

President Green has been in the mines near Coshocton since boyhood. He is, for that reaon, intimately acquainted with the practical part of mining. He is a great favorite among the men of his district and a few years ago they elected him president of their sub-district. He is youthful in appearance. A pleasant talker, he rapidly makes friends. At the last convention of miners in Ohio Mr. Green was made president. With Mr. Sullivan he has worked in all the districts of the state settling troubles and differences between the miners and operators. What success these these two men have had is evident from the fact that all districts are now working and there are strong hopes that the whistles may be calling the men to work in this one very soon. After working in Indiana in the interests of the miners, Messrs. Green and Sullivan came to this state and settled the strike in the Hocking district and the scale adopted there became the basing scale for all districts in the state.

State Vice President Sullivan is very well known here both among the miners and the operators. He has held official positions in the organization of the miners since 1899, when he was elected a member of the state executive board. Mr. Sullivan has been present at every convention of the miners of this district since 1899, with one exception.

He is a man of good judgment and has won the respect of every man with whom he has had to deal. In speaking of his work Mr. Sullivan said: "I believe strikes should be settled on a strict business basis. Nothing is ever gained by calling the other man names. When that sort of thing begins, you can count on it that the conference will soon be over. In order to settle a disagreement along this line calmness is absolutely necessary. Often in a miners' convention we officials are compelled to strain every nerve to hold ourselves in check so as to be able to lead the other men and accomplish results.

"The human race is a selfish one," continued Mr. Sullivan. The world of labor and capital today is just like a great basin of water in which all are struggling for existence. Some have been more fortunate than others and are not compelled to struggle so hard. How many men ever stop to think what they would do in the other man's place? We are all selfish more or less and do not stop to think what we might do or how we might act if we were the other man."

"What is your policy?" Mr. Sullivan was asked.

"I try to satisfy myself that I am doing right by my constituents. I want to further their cause as much as possible. When I have to adopt any dishonorable methods, however, in the accomplishment of my purpose, I want to resign. It is impossible to lead a dual life and do the best for those in whose interests you are working."

G. A. R. low rates on B. & O., Minneapolis, Minn; and return August 10th to 12th, long limit to return. See agents.

GRAND DUKE'S NARROW ESCAPE

Fired On by Troops Which He was Reviewing.

ONE HUNDRED SHOTS FIRED.

Seventeen Former Colombian Generals Arrested at Panama on Charge of Conspiracy—Mob at Home of Dead Bank Cashier in Chicago

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—(By Associated Press.)—Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, president of the council of national defense, narrowly escaped assassination yesterday afternoon at the hands of imperial guards in the guard camp at Krasnoyesele. The grand duke was reviewing the maneuvering and putting the troops through firing practice, blank cartridges being used, when he was suddenly startled by a wasplike hiss of bullets about his head. Fortunately, neither himself nor his horse were touched. The command to cease firing was immediately given and the soldiers were marched back to their quarters. An investigation was begun in the hope of ascertaining which of the soldiers fired the ball cartridges and several arrests have been made.

Afterwards it was definitely established that the shots were fired by the first battalion of sharp shooters of the guard, who advanced in rushes while making a sham attack on intrenched positions. Fully one hundred shots were fired, but the impatience of the conspirators led them to open fire at such a distance as to frustrate their object. Before the maneuvers began all ball cartridges were taken from the troops and officers had taken the precaution to make a special examination of the cartridge pouches of the soldiers immediately before the inauguration of the movement of the troops.

CONSPIRATORS ARRESTED.

Seventeen Former Colombian Revolutionary Generals.

Panama, Aug. 11.—(By Associated Press.)—The police last night captured seventeen Colombians, former revolutionary generals, on a charge of conspiring against high national authorities. The prisoners, during the revolution of 1900, distinguished themselves by their depredations in the interior of the isthmus. A Mexican named Ruiz Sanoval was also taken into cutsody. All the men arrested recently arrived in Panama. It is rumored some members of the Panama Liberal party are implicated in the plot. The prisoners will be deported as pernicious foreigners. All danger now seems passed, and conditions here are normal, the general public not being aware that the authorities have captured the plotters.

THE RUINED BANK.

Boldest Kind of Forgeries Were Committed.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—(By Associated Press.)—The theories that Paul O. Stensland was the sole forger of $1,000,000 worth of crooked notes in the looted Milwaukee Avenue bank were smashed last night, when it was discovered that at least three other men, in addition to the fugitive president, were engaged in the production of bogus signatures. The biggest forger is Cashier Hering, who the authorities now believe penned signatures to over $500,000 worth of crooked paper.

RIOTING AT INQUEST.

Police Guarding Home of Late Bank Teller.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—(By Associated Press).—The police were today summoned to keep order at the inquest into the cause of the death of Frank Kowalzki, teller of the Milwaukee Avenue bank, who shot himself yesterday evening at his home. The feeling of the depositors in the defunct bank is so great that the dead teller was cursed. A wreath on the door at his home was torn down and the flowers scattered by angry men.

CLERK'S HEAVY SENTENCE.

Irregularity in Handling Funds of Circuit Court.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—(By Associated Press.)—John A. Cook, former clerk of the circuit court, was found guilty of irregularities in handling the funds of the office and sentenced to an indeterminate term, not to exceed five years, in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $2,000.

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Gerald's Wife

By.... IZOLA FORRESTER

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Broderick swung off the 4:35 express, walked quickly up the steps leading from the railroad platform and took his first look at Pineville. Those who lived in Pineville proper were content to call it Pineville. Gerald had written that they did not live in Pineville proper, but in Pineville-by-the-Sea, otherwise Pineville improper.

All that Broderick saw were pines, plenty of them, a flat white ribbon of roadway and a bit of a postoffice, roughly shingled, in the midst of the nearest clump of pines. He stepped into the postoffice as the central spot of civilization. Some one was stamping letters behind the glass inclosure, a girl with smooth dark hair. Beatrice had smooth dark hair.

He watched the girl stamping letters with interest and wondered why some one did not tell her to wear her smooth dark hair in two soft braids around her head, crown fashion, as Beatrice did.

"Where do the Vaughans live, please?" he asked finally, when the stamping ceased.

"The Vaughans? Oh, Mr. Gerald Vaughan and his wife? It's a brown house down near the shore, with a wide veranda and a funny roof. About a mile straight down the road."

A wide veranda and a funny roof. That sounded like Gerald. He wondered how Gerald's wife liked it. Beatrice was artistic, but not artistically eccentric. She had a horror of things odd, bizarre, so called bohemian, and yet she had married Gerald. And Gerald's brother knew that Gerald was utterly odd, bizarre and bohemian, so called.

He walked on down the flat white ribboned roadway and wondered whether he would find her like the girls Gerald had always admired. A lithesome, limp, blessed damozel type, with close silky gowns and loose floppy hair. Last summer she had not been that type. He thought of the trim girl figure holding the rudder of the Water Lily that last day. She had been more than the sort of a girl to fall in love with. She had been a good fellow, a stanch friend. And as he watched her he had stopped rowing, and they had drifted slowly in the sunset glow that flooded the lake while he told her.

There had been no actual engagement. He had nothing to reproach her with. He had not been in a position to ask her to be his wife then, but he had thought a girl like Beatrice had meant more by a kiss, a hand clasp, a few vague words of understanding, than other girls. He had thought she might wait until next summer. And now, in April, he had returned to New York to learn that Gerald was in disgrace, had married on nothing, eloped to Pineville-by-the-Sea, N. C., and his wife was Beatrice Stafford.

Gerald's mother had said they were penniless. Gerald's father had remarked that he didn't give a rap. They could exist upon love and art.

More or less for Beatrice's sake and a little for Gerald's, Gerald's brother had taken it upon himself to visit the bridal couple and help Gerald. Smothering his own love, he had made up his mind that as long as Beatrice had married a Vaughan she should not suffer from it.

There was no bell at the door of the little brown house with the funny roof. It was merely a bungalow in weathered shingles, and he pounded on the door lustily until it opened and Beatrice stood before him.

She was not the blessed damozel type yet. Her smooth dark hair was wound about her head in just the same crown fashion, and she wore a short dark blue linen skirt and a white shirt waist. The sleeves were rolled to her elbows, and from her finger tips to elbow dimples there was flour sprinkled.

He had not expected to see her face to face so soon or alone. Neither had he expected her to act as she did. The color rose in her cheeks, tipping even her ears with pink. It was an old habit. He remembered it.

"I thought you were in London," she said.

"You don't give a fellow a very decent welcome after he's traveled from London to this wilderness to say congratulations."

He stepped into the hall after her. She hesitated and laughed, looking at her floured hands.

"I can't shake hands with you, and—and the biscuits are in the oven. I shall have to watch them. Do you mind coming out to the kitchen?"

He didn't mind. There appeared to be only three rooms—the studio-sitting room, the dining room and the kitchen. Collapsible ready-in-a-minute studio divans were in the sitting room and dining room in lieu of bedrooms. It was all charmingly, most uncomfortably odd, bizarre and bohemian.

"Where's Gerald?" he asked when he had found a chair in the kitchen.

Beatrice knelt beside the stove to look at the biscuit. He could not see her face.

"He went to the postoffice for the last mail. You must have missed him."

"Well, what ever made him come to this lost corner?"

"Oh, because it was the chance of something definite, you know! Don't you know?" she added quickly, seeing the puzzled look on his face. "Well, Gerald's chum, Netherby Ames, broke all to pieces last fall from overwork and so on, and he was ordered down here. And he couldn't afford to come and stay indefinitely, so he pulled a few wires, and things happened. He was made postmaster here at Pineville. And he got lonesome and healthy and workful again a month ago, so Gerald's in his place, and he's in New York. Don't you see? It was really very definite and businesslike and right under the circumstances."

"Oh, certainly, under the circumstances," agreed Broderick. "So old Gerry's postmaster instead of artist."

"Both," she corrected. "He has lots of time to study, and it's good for him—the responsibility, I mean. You wouldn't know him."

"I suppose not," assented Broderick uneasily. He tried to reconcile his little circle of the universe, to make the chaotic jumble fall into place and harmonize. Gerald, Gerald the helpless, erratic, fantastic, irrational, joyous hearted, penniless artist, a person of matrimonial responsibility, a postmaster. But then he remembered the young smooth haired person stamping letters. Of course Gerald had found his usual way out of the difficulty. He had hired some Pineville lass to do the heavy work, and he drew the salary. It was like Gerald. But there was Beatrice. Beatrice making biscuit. He looked at her with troubled eyes, seeing endless vistas of Beatrices making biscuit throughout the years.

"Don't you miss New York?"

"Oh, so much!" she said. "I'll never be happy until I get back."

"Have you given up your own work?"

"Only for the time being. I shall take it up again, of course. I shall have to."

Broderick's hands tightened in a sudden grip. So she was to work again, turn out her endless succession of little wash illustrations for second rate monthly magazines. Gerald would not mind; would not see the point. He would think he was being broadminded and bohemian to let his wife carry on her own art irrespective of him. But Beatrice saw the point.

He rose from his chair suddenly, his face white with the anger and love he had smothered. Before he could stop himself the words came leaping to his lips:

"Why did you do it?"

"Do what?"

She stood beside the little bare kitchen table, her face raised to his, her eyes bright with startled wonderment at his tone.

"Why did you marry Gerald?"

"Marry Gerald! I?" Some one was coming along the white roadway. From the kitchen window two figures could be seen, and she pointed to them. "There is Gerald, and that is his wife, my sister Barbara. I am merely attendant star to the honeymoon. They brought me along to—well, to make the biscuit."

A minute later and Broderick met the bridal couple on the wide veranda under the funny roof. The bride was the girl with the smooth dark hair who had been stamping letters, and she laughed at him.

"I knew who you were, but I wanted Gerald all to myself, and I knew Beatrice would take care of you."

"She did," answered Broderick happily, and as the rest went into the house he paused to brush off traces of flour from his coat collar. But Beatrice burned the biscuit.

The "Father of Leprosy."

The gecko belongs to a family of thick tongued lizards, which are widely distributed over the tropical and subtropical countries of Europe and Asia, and in all countries where he is known he is thoroughly despised. Because of his repulsive appearance he is called the "father of leprosy." Down to times comparatively modern it was firmly believed that contact either directly or indirectly with the little reptile was sure to communicate leprosy. The investigations of modern zoologists have proved that the little animal is undeserving of his name of "father of leprosy" and that he is indeed a most harmless and useful creature. Since the old belief in the ability of this reptile to communicate leprosy to any human flesh which might come in contact with his warty, sore looking skin was exploded he has retained his objectionable name solely on account of the bad appearance he makes. His skin is one mass of scaly and tuberculous excrescences that cover his body from the tip of his tail to the end of his nose. Every quarter inch section of this repulsive looking body has a general resemblance to the thickened, callous protuberances that appear on the human body in cases of leprosy. On this account and no other the harmless little gecko was given the name of being the progenitor of the worst form of disease.

Ugly Athenian Coins.

It is little surprising that the Athenian coins are less beautiful than some others. They always preserved an affectation of archaism. The Attic drachmas bore the head of Athene and on the reverse an owl often standing on a lyre, the whole in a myrtle wreath. Plutarch in his "Lysander" tells an amusing tale how Glippus had been sent to Sparta with a great sum of money as a bribe and how he unripped the bottoms of the sacks and stole large sums, sewing up the sacks again, not knowing that there was a writing in each sack saying how much coin it held. On coming to Sparta he hid his plunder under the tiles of his house, showing the Ephors the unbroken seals on the mouths of the sacks. When the Ephors opened these they were in great perplexity, but Glippus' servant betrayed him, saying "that under the tiles roosted the owls." The consternation was great. Glippus fled, and the stern Spartans declared that for the future they would use iron coinage made redhot and quenched in vinegar to make it hard and unpliable. In the laws of Solon, 600 B. C., the punishment of death is recorded against forging the coinage.

Good water means good health. If you are looking for a place to locate bear this in mind.

Precaution both in the matter of disease epidemics and weed pests is vastly cheaper than the process of eradication after either gets a foothold.

At the close of the Spanish-American war over 3,000 Americans bought farms in Cuba. The entire value of the land purchased aggregated over $5,000,000.

The average boy is a good deal more satisfactory proposition in the onion patch July 2 than he is July 6, a fact that we have received most convincing proof of this summer.

The difference between 1,000 and 590,000 germs to the cubic inch is the scientific way of expressing the difference between clean and dirty milk. Filth and germs are inseparable and boon companions.

The man who owns a valuable piece of property and rents it to farm tenants year after year without giving it his personal supervision occasionally will find in time that his property is depreciating in value and in the end that it will have to be sold at a sacrifice.

The stalk worm, to use a common term, is no respecter of plants and shows no partiality, attacking the pigweed with the same destructiveness that it does the potato vine, salvia or aster. The worm is a hard proposition, because there is no method of placing a poison in the places where it feeds.

There is a stage of bodily weariness to which nothing contributes so large a measure of comfort and refreshment as lying at full length on the solid ground with arms and feet outstretched. The very resistance felt in this solid couch gives a sense of security and restfulness that is found in no other.

France has taken pains to perpetuate her forest reserves by the adoption of a law which compels the planting of a tree in the place of every one that is cut down. In view of the well nigh wholesale and ruthless destruction of the magnificent forest reserves in this country a plan similar to that followed in France might well be adopted.

A man in the neighborhood has been filling in and grading his lawn. After the rich, fertile top dressing had been added and smoothed down it was covered with blue grass clippings which had already gone to seed. He said that he got better results in this way than could be obtained by sowing the seed in the ordinary manner.

It is a noticeable fact that the farmers' wives and daughters do most of the trading these days. On a recent Saturday it was observed that the streets of a thriving western town were almost lined with light buggies and vehicles, whereas, as a rule, those same streets were banked up with heavy farm wagons. The farmers all over the country are getting in their heavy work these days.

A western New York friend writes that no flowers which he had the past spring were a source of greater pleasure to him than a bed of English violets several rods square in his orchard, which were planted years ago by a previous tenant of the place. In addition to floral fragrance and beauty in the spring they will also be a source of delight during October and November. Start a bed, for they are hardy, easily cared for and pay for their keep.

There's a world of agricultural prosperity and happiness involved in the decision of the man who is satisfied with the careful and competent working of eighty acres of land and for whom the tax receipts and help bill involved in skinning over 600 acres have no attraction. This matter of contentment, of being satisfied with a reasonable worldly possession, is a more important factor in contributing to the dignity and real worth of living than any other material consideration of which we know.

Whenever it is possible for the young woman to do so she should supplement her general or cultural education with a course in domestic science. While there are in many such courses a good many culinary fluffs and frills and nonessentials, yet she will acquire there in six months a larger fund of information touching the science and fundamental facts of cooking than she could stumble on to by herself in the course of two or three years. If she has a discerning mind, and every prospective housewife should have this, she will be able to separate the chaff from the wheat in the course of domestic science mentioned, making use of that which is practical and passing that which is superfluous and nonessential.

The aesthetic two meal a day individual is seldom found among woodchoppers, day laborers or tillers of the soil.

The purity of salt, sugar, baking soda and tartaric acid may be tested by dissolving in water. If a sediment of any kind is left impurities are present.

Crop report statistics issued for July indicate that the potato crop is about 38,000 acres short of the acreage of last year, while the tobacco crop is some 40,000 acres short.

During the year 1904, 3,015,675 acres of land in the United States were planted to potatoes. The yield from the same was 332,830,300 bushels, an average of 110 bushels to the acre.

If you want to have plants for winter blooming or to carry over to another year, now is the time to start your slips. It seems a little early to be thinking about next year, but that is the only way to do if you would have nice flowers.

That is a most inconsiderate and ungrateful employer or housewife that compels hired help to earn money once working for it and earn it a second time begging for it. When money has been fairly earned it in no sense belongs to the party for whom the service was rendered, but should be handed to its owner promptly.

We are this year going to get two crops from a portion of our garden patch—early potatoes and a nice crop of navy beans, which were planted between the hills in the row about June 1. The beans so planted are serving to keep the weeds in check and will more than furnish what we will need for the winter.

At a recent lumber dealers' convention at Memphis, Tenn., figures were presented which showed that the present supply of hard wood in the country, 1,475,000,000 feet, would be consumed in thirty-five years if the present rate of consumption, 45,000,000,000 feet per year, were kept up and no means were taken to renew the supply.

A Kentucky entomologist is said to have propagated an insect of about the size of a horsefly which he claims wages a relentless warfare on the potato beetle. He says that a dozen of them will keep an acre of potatoes free from the pest. If the fellow in question doesn't belong to the vineless potato class he has a bright financial future before him.

The American Farm Products company is the name of a new combine of huge proportions which has in view control of the dairy, poultry and egg output of the entire country. The aim will be to give the farmer larger returns by eliminating the middleman and at the same time to do away with speculation and consequent fluctuation in the prices of the commodities handled.

One of the most attractive of our common American shade trees and yet one about which one sees very little in the way of commendation is the linden or basswood. This tree is a quick grower, has a large, handsome leaf, and, while it sheds a few small seeds, makes very slight litter when it comes to dead twigs and branches. We would rank it for shade purposes well up toward the elm and hard maple.

A potato grower of whom we read the other day has solved the problem of the weeds which usually go to seed in his patch after the potatoes are ripe by sowing buckwheat just as the vines begin to die. He puts his potatoes in to a good depth so that little hilling is necessary, cuts the buckwheat when ripe and later digs his potatoes. This gives him two crops from the same piece of land and, besides, the satisfaction of having his field kept free from weeds.

With a view to isolating and preserving the microbes which produce epidemic diseases among mammals injurious to agriculture, such as prairie dogs, rabbits, spermophiles, field mice and rats, the department of agriculture has sent out a circular letter requesting that any information or data relative to such epidemics, whether present or future, be mailed to it, so that the disease can be investigated by the department specialists and microbes producing it preserved.

If there is a little toddler in your home requiring constant watching and entertainment try the plan of building a little yard or pen about ten feet square in some shady, protected place, filling it with sand and the child's playthings, where he can play in happiness and safety. Dress the youngster in a cool, sensible way and don't worry every time he gets his face dirty. The child will spend a great many happy hours there, and you mother folks will be the gainers.

It is doubtful if the Iowa "plant wizard" who has succeeded in propagating a strawberry that will produce fruit throughout the summer season has very much of a bonanza, after all. We incline to the view that, while there is nothing in the berry line that beats the strawberry for its season, it would find hard sledding when it came into direct competition with the raspberry, blackberry, tomato and muskmelon. When a fellow has had four or five weeks' run of any fruit or vegetable he's thankful that there is something else coming on which will give a variety. And this is true even of the luscious strawberry.

BUILDING THE SILO.

There may be several readers of these notes who are this year planning to build a silo. While there are a number of different designs for building them and many of them have given very satisfactory results, we describe here somewhat in detail the plans of a 200 ton capacity silo which has recently been built on a big dairy farm within a few miles of the writer's home. It furnishes most of the winter ration for a herd of 100 pure bred Jersey cows and was built according to the best specifications that could be secured. The foundation consists of a circular stone wall two feet thick and measuring twenty feet in diameter from outside to outside. This is set about three feet and a half below the surface of the ground, the bottom of the silo proper consisting of six inches of gravel, packed down and finished with cement, much after the manner of the ordinary cement walk. The top of the wall is made perfectly level, being finished in cement, as is also the inside of the wall. The tower which rests on this wall sets in about six inches, which gives it an outside diameter of about nineteen feet. It is thirty feet high and is made of 6 by 6 timbers tongued, grooved and beveled, bought finished and ready to put together. Any good creamery supply house can furnish them. In putting together the staves are made to vary in length and lap so as to stiffen and strengthen the structure. Sectional iron rod hoops are used to hold the framework together. When this is in place the shoulder left on the inside and on top of the wall is covered with bevel of cement extending up on to the timbers about four inches, so as to make an air tight joint. The silo in question is finished with a cone shaped, water tight roof and is stayed with guy wires to prevent overturning by the wind. To counteract possible air leaks the interior is lined with tar paper. The product from about thirty acres of corn is required to fill the silo, on which cutting is begun about a week before the time of harvesting for ordinary dry fodder. The last corn put in the silo may be a little too ripe, but this does not matter. Where help can be had the most satisfactory way is to have a man inside to scatter and tramp the silage down as it is delivered from the elevator. If help is short all hands may turn in after half a day's cutting and level and tramp down. The way in which the silage will keep depends much upon the manner in which this work is done. There are eleven openings three feet square, one above another, on the side of the silo nearest the barn, the doors being beveled and fitted to the opening so that the pressure from within will make them fit the tighter. In case a silo of smaller capacity is desired these plans could be easily reduced. The silage is the best possible food for the dairy ration, but the owner of this silo finds it excellent for the stock in the field lot.

UNSATISFACTORY CREAM TESTS.

Experience of individual sellers of cream, together with the evidence of those who are at present looking into the question with a definite object in view, seems to go to prove that the Babcock tests as used in many of the creameries of the country are very far from satisfactory, and, while the difficulty may not be due to a desire on the part of buyers to be dishonest, the system of testing is decidedly unreliable and unsatisfactory. Samples of the same batch of cream sent to different factories will show a wide variation in the amount of butter fat. In almost every case the test mentioned results in advantage to the buyer, many instances being noted where the buyer's test showed from eight to ten pounds less butter to 100 pounds of cream than shown by the churn. Where none of the patrons of the company are holders of its stock, every man of them is systematically fleeced and with little opportunity for redress. With co-operative creameries the stockholder patrons are themselves the beneficiaries, the profit made from the low Babcock test in the case of those who are patrons and not stockholders often serving to cover the cost of making the whole output of the creamery. The only way out for the sufferers from a situation such as the one described is to secure stock in a co-operative concern or make a united protest to the managers of the company which handles their product. The abuse mentioned is simply a graft that is worked under the guise of what has heretofore been supposed to be an authoritative and scientific method of testing, and evidence piling up would seem to indicate that before long there will be a radical change.

THE CRAZE FOR LAND.

Many's the man—for it is more often due to the husband than the wife—who when gray hairs have come and his body is stiffened with hard work and rheumatism awakes to a realizing sense that the yearning for the next eighty, the inordinate desire for mere possession without regard to consequences entailed upon himself or the members of his family, was a most profitless and disappointing ambition. He senses the fact all too late that he can live but one life; that the real worth and value of life consist not in possessing large estates, but a reasonable enjoyment of its advantages and blessings as one goes along when there are still within him and those who journey at his side both the will and the capacity to enjoy. Some of the most miserable and unhappy people we have ever known have been of the class described, consumed with an inordinate desire to possess more stock, more land, have a larger bank account and sacrificing practically everything that makes life worth living, only at the last, when the cup was drained, to realize that it contained no satisfying draft, but only bitter dregs.

A LAW OF THE DESERT.

With Water and Food Scarce, Extreme Measures Are Warranted.

It was in the camp of Bullfrog that Mitchell, the big brick red mining man of Nevada, told me his view of law on the desert:

"If you are prospecting with an unreasonable hog of a partner who wants to eat three slices of bacon and half a loaf of bread for breakfast and lets the canteen gurgle down his throat while you get along with a strip of bacon and just moisten your lips when you take a drink, then you're all right if you kill him. I'd kill him if there wasn't anything else to do. It's a tough game, and it's your life or his when you're lost or your grub stake and water are giving out."

These observations are suggested by the arrival in camp two days before of the bones of a prospector who had died of thirst some forty miles from Bullfrog during the previous summer. He had been a carpenter, earning wages of $8 a day in the new camps during the "boom," but the gold fever led him away from this safe and profitable toil. He picked up a partner, they loaded their burros and trailed off south toward the Death valley country to prospect in the Funeral range.

Three weeks after the desert swallowed them up the partner wandered into a freighters' camp, half crazed with thirst and exhaustion. He was able to tell the freighters that the carpenter was somewhere out beyond, lost and without water, too helpless to move. The partner was too weak and fevered to go back with the rescue party of freighters, so they left him in camp. He directed them as well as he could, but the search was bootless, and Griffin, the carpenter of Bullfrog, was added to the long list of desert victims. Several months later a party of prospectors tumbled by chance across what was left of him. There were no traces of his outfit. He had thrown away his gun, his canteen and his hat. One shoe was found thirty feet from his body, and he had torn off and flung away most of his clothing. These were the ghastly evidences of the last great fight he had made to struggle on.

"When they're dying for water," said Mitchell, who knows the "desert game," "they throw away everything until all their clothes are gone, and you generally find them without a stitch on."—Ralph D. Paine in Outing.

Always In Season.

When Hiram Bassett went down on Cape Cod to pay a visit his friends provided him with every sort of fish they could muster, and for five days he was treated to mackerel, halibut, oysters, clams, scallops and many other varieties in the best possible condition.

"Well, Hiram," said his host on the day of Mr. Bassett's return to his home, "I'd like to see what you'll get Hannah to cook for you first thing when you reach home. I reckon you've had fish enough to last you for one while."

"Pooh!" said Mr. Bassett. "I guess you don't know anything about it. You haven't lived in Massachusetts long enough. Hannah 'll get me the same thing she always does when I've been away from home for a spell—a real good mess o' codfish an' potato hash. That's what Hannah 'll get me."

Zigzag New Yorkers.

"Nobody in New York walks straight," said the fault finder. "Watch a score of pedestrians on the sidewalk, and not one of them sticks to a straight path. Those deviations are not always due to the crowded condition of the pavement either. During the rush hours a man is supposed to dodge this way and that in his efforts to make progress, but when given a clear road there is no excuse for so much sidetracking. Yet, no matter how favorable the conditions, the New Yorker zigzags just the same. He might have a stretch of sidewalk a block long all to himself and be perfectly sober, yet in that distance he would veer from curb to stoop line and back again several times."—New York Post.

That Was All.

A young girl who is always trying some new thing was present once when the doctor set a neighbor's broken arm. She was sure that she knew exactly how it was done and rather anxious to put her new knowledge into practice. Some time later a hen out in the chicken yard broke its leg. The girl directly announced that she meant to set it "and make it as good as new." Accordingly it was put into a plaster cast and left for the proper length of time to knit. When the day came to take off the cast the girl ran out to the henhouse in great eagerness to see the result. Presently there was a scream that brought every member of the family to her side. The chicken was jumping miserably over the ground sidewise instead of directly forward. You know a hen's leg has a crook. Well, she had crooked it the wrong way, that was all.

Aliens In Old London.

Here is a curious report of the aliens in London in the year 1567: "There being a great increase of foreigners in the city, her majesty ordered the lord mayor to take the name, quality and profession of all strangers residing within the city of London." The list was headed by the item, "Scots, 40." Other nations were represented by "French, 423; Spaniards and Portuguese, 45; Italians, 140; Dutch, 2,030; Burgundians, 44; Danes, 2; Liegeois, 1."

Shark's Tail For Luck.

Attached to the extreme end of the bowsprit of a sailing vessel there may sometimes be seen a piece of some material that looks remarkably like leather. This seeming piece of leather is really a shark's tail. It is placed there because the sailors think that it augurs good luck, believing that pleasant voyages will be their lot while it remains there. Instead of the bowsprit the tail is at times nailed to the top of one of the masts.—London Klag.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

He who thinks no evil can do no wrong.

Waiting works wonders if you work while you wait.

A man may do the best he can and still get the worst of it.

Wings of riches are as unsatisfactory as the stings of poverty.

A man's most bitter enemy is the ex-friend who can no longer work him.

Even the man who expects the unexpected is apt to be surprised when it happens.

A man is seldom as old as he feels or a woman as young as she says she is.

The faster a man lives the quicker he will occupy ground floor space in a cemetery.

It's an easy matter to obtain peace. All you have to do is let the other fellow have his way.

Some things are rather difficult to understand, especially when they are explained by some one who doesn't understand them.—Chicago News.

The Changeless Moon.

Under existing conditions—and the conditions have existed on the surface of the moon for perhaps millions of years—it is a physical impossibility that the face of the moon should change one iota. There are neither outside nor inside influences that can be brought to bear to make a change in the configuration of "our silvery sister world." Her internal fires have long since died out, and there is an utter absence of both air and water. Existing under such conditions, it is utterly impossible that the face of the moon should undergo change or disintegration even in the course of a hundred million years.

THE FIRST AIR BRAKE.

What It Did When Westinghouse Finally Won a Trial.

Persons who should have known better thought Westinghouse visionary when they were told that he proposed to stop a train by air. Nobody seemed inclined to let him try his plan on a real train, but they did not object to his working a model of it in a shop where he couldn't do any harm or involve anybody else in expense. He knew his scheme would work, but he could not make any one else believe it. So he continued to sell his invention for replacing derailed cars on the tracks and to talk about his brake to any railroad man who was willing to listen.

"Well, have you ever stopped a train with this air thing of yours?" they would ask.

No, he couldn't say that he had done so. Nobody would let him try it even on a train of dump cars.

One day he arrived in Pittsburg, selling his other invention and talking about his brake notion to a man connected with a railroad out there. "That's a great idea of yours," said the man. "We will try it on our line."

So the officials of this railroad permitted Westinghouse to put his new "kickshaw" on one of their trains. But he had to agree to indemnify the road for any damage that might be caused to the train as the result of the trials. The train was equipped. On the designated day the confident inventor and a group of skeptical railway men boarded the train on which the first air brakes were fixed. Off went the train on its trial trip. The engineer put on full speed, and just as he had rounded a curve he saw ahead, at a grade crossing and in the middle of the track, a loaded wagon, a man and a boy and a balky horse. The engineer moved his little lever, and the first train that was ever stopped by air pulled up at a standstill several feet short of the obstruction.

Thus, on its first trial, the Westinghouse air brake saved life and prevented damage to property. Thenceforward talking was unnecessary; all that had to be done was to make brakes. The inventor thought of that clause securing compensation to the railroad for any damage he might do to the train, and he laughed. His fortune dated from that day. He was then only twenty-two.—Arthur Warren in Success.

An Arab Proverb.

When you have done any one a favor throw into the sea the remembrance of it, and if the fishes devour it God will remember it.

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13 1906

The two lads who put pieces of iron on a railroad track in order, as one expressed it, "to see the engine jump," and very nearly caused the wreck of an express train, probably got their bright idea from a mistake as to the location of the frog.

The Ohio national guard will on Monday begin a strenuous week's encampment near Strasburg. Orders have been issued to leave dress uniforms at home, non-combatants will be barred from the camps, and altogether the O. N. G. seems to mean business.

Health Commissioner Whelan, of Chicago, says that whisky is a preventive of typhoid. "If there are any typhoid germs in the water that a man drinks, whisky would kill them," says Dr. Whelan. The only question as to the efficacy of the prescription lies in the query, which can stand the most whisky without dying, the man or the germ?

The world is certainly growing better. Says the London Times of May, 1806: "A decently dressed woman was last night brought out into Smithfield for sale, but the brutal conduct of the bidders induced the man who was, or pretended to be, her husband, to refuse to sell her; on which a scene of riot and confusion highly disgraceful to our police took place."

Governor Harris' Labor day proclamation has a good ring. "It is hoped," says the governor, "that this holiday will be the occasion for the promotion of good will, especially between those associated as employes and employers. Labor day celebrations should each year bring improvement in our industrial relations, and such advancement can be secured by sincere co-operation on the part of those who would be thus benefited."

Wyoming has produced a new breed of hornless cattle, known as "bufftorries," bearing hide and hair closely resembling that of the now almost extinct buffalo. The "bufftorry" is the creation of Colonel L. J. Torrey, who has been quietly experimenting for several years to produce a breed of cattle commercially equal to the buffalo. The herd of "bufftorries" is the result of crossing thoroughbred Polled Angus with the Shorthorn breed producing an animal with a dull brown coat of curly hair, which, when tanned, cannot be told from a genuine buffalo robe. The animals also give the usual amount of range beef. If the expectations of the breeder are fulfilled, it would seem that we are not to suffer as we deserve for our criminal negligence in permitting the extinction of the buffalo.

The members of the Springfield, Mo., grand jury which indicted two men charged with being party to the lynching of three negroes on April 14, are threatened with hanging if the prisoners are convicted. The accompanying threat against Governor Folk is probably mere bravado, but the fact that the members of the mob who have hitherto escaped arrest are prepared to "avenge" their lawbreaking brethren by any such wholesale hanging is a sure indication that the spirit which animates such outbursts as that of last April is merely wanton lust for crime and not the "righteous indignation" it is claimed to be. Mob law seldom or never accomplishes good, and the worst of the many evils it does is to destroy in its followers all respect for decency, order and regard for human life.

Delicate woman will never become strong, happy, hearty, free from pain, until you build up your system with the nerve refreshing, blood making tonic, Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baltzly Company.

A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Many ills come from impure blood. Can't have pure blood with faulty digestion, lazy liver and sluggish bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters strengthens stomach, bowels and liver, and purifies the blood.

Want column ads. pay. Try it.

WILL REARRANGE HOSPITAL STAFF

Assistant Physicians Given Individual Departments.

A NEW ELECTRIC SYSTEM.

Contracts Were Let for the Installation of a Watchman's Time Clock—Dr. Eyman Gives His Opinion on Hospitals for the Criminal Insane.

With the exception of one vacancy, all the positions on the staff at the Massillon state hospital are now filled. Dr. Montgomery, who has been mentioned before in The Independent, arrived last Monday to take up his work. The other appointment will be made soon. Superintendent Eyman has planned a change in the organization of the board of assistant physicians. Under the old system each physician, while he had his individual work to do, was not placed so strictly in his own department. The new regime, by dividing the work into stricter departments, will be very advantageous, as it enables each physician to specialize in his own line. There will be three divisions or services. The first will be under the care of the first assistant, Dr. Brown, and the physician who is still to be appointed. This service will have charge of a certain number of cottages. The second service will have charge of the laboratory and a number of cottages. Drs. O'Brien and Tatje will work here. In the third service will be Drs. Adair and Montgomery, who, in addition to the pathological department, will also have in their charge a number of cottages. Superintendent Eyman, in his long experience, has found this system to be the best, but he has felt that the institution was not ready for its introduction before this.

The contract for the installation of a watchman's time clock was let Saturday to the Ernor Electric comany, of Cleveland, and it will be put in in a short time. This is another apparatus which will greatly facilitate the service at the hospital. It will consist of forty stations, scattered through the various cottages, from which the night watchman will report on his nightly rounds. The clock in Superintendent Eyman's office will register the place from which the report was turned in and the exact time. Any inefficiency or neglect will thus be detected. The system has been in use for some time in places where night watchmen are employed, and it has been found very satisfactory.

Dr. Eyman is much interested in the hospital for the criminal insane, which is to be built at Lima. It was largely through him that the appropriation for such an institution was obtained at the last legislaure. For the past twelve years he has been arguing for such a hospital before the various state medical societies, before the meeting of the superintendents of state institutions, and his appeal was finally heeded. In speaking of the new hospital Dr. Eyman said: "The hospital for the criminal insane, such as New York state has, will do away to a large extent with the practice of pleading insanity in murder casees because there will be a special place then for criminal insane where they will have to spend the rest of their days. The discipline will not be as severe as that in the penitentiary. It will remove from institutions such as this one at Massillon the criminal class. At present we have no suitable place in which to take care of criminal insane." Dr Eyman is the author of many pamphlets on this subject which have been published from time to time.

The annual report of the hospital for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1905, has just been received from the printer and is being distributed. The table showing the occupations of the male patients admitted since the opening of the hospital is very interesting. The largest number of any one class is the laboring class, of which 428 have been admitted at this institution. The number of farmers is 426, of coal miners 64, of carpenters 41, of clerks 30, and of blackmiths 29. Very few other professions or trades have more than ten members in the hospital here.

The ditch leading to the new sewage disposal beds has now been dug to a point past the barn. W H. Vogt & Company, of this city, have the work in charge.

Winfield Scott, sr., supervisor at the hospital, is spending his vacation at Mitiwanga, on Lake Erie.

NEARBY TOWNS.

BEACH CITY.

Beach City, Aug. 10.—The board of education of the Winesburg special school district has decided to submit to the voters of that district the question whether said Winesburg special school district shall be abandoned or not. They have decided to hold the special election August 15.

A letter from A. S. Ackerman, at Anselmo, Neb., to friends here says his father, A. C. Ackerman, who left here some weeks ago, has regained the boyancy of youth since coming there, and works in the harvest with as much vigor as of old.

Per Lee Welty left on Thursday of this week for Seattle, Wash., where he expects to engage in buisness.

Miss Anna Agnes, a graduate of 1905 of the Beach City high school, is now a graduate of the Massillon Actual Buisness college.

WILMOT.

Wilmot, Aug. 10.—Among the friends who attended the funeral services of Julius Kutschbach here on Monday, and those who paid their respects from a distance were: Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Kratsch, daughter Emma and son Herbert, Mrs. Melius Boerngen, Mr. and Mrs. George Boerngen, Mr. and Mrs. Schindler, of Massillon; Terry Derring, Joe and Willie Boerngen, of Cleveland; Mrs. A. Freedman, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Wentling, of Beach City; Mr. and Mrs. Bert Boerngen and Oscar and George Kratsch, of Massillon.

The band expects to hold a festival on Saturday evening, September 1.

Those of the out of town relatives and friends who attended the funeral services of Mrs. Elizabeth Hurraw here on Monday were J. H. McClintock, of Indianapolis, Ind.; J. M. Shallenberger and Walter Reese, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. H. Musser, of Wooster; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. McClintock, of Justus; Mrs. John Ellis and three daughters, of Massillon; Mrs. A W. Stambaugh and daughter Bessie, of Beach City.

Miss Ida M. Deardorff, of Canal Dover, and niece, Miss Katherine Moor, of Cleveland, spent a few days with their friends, the Longeneckers, last week.

EAST GREENVILLE.

East Greenville, Aug. 13.—The Misses Grace and Sarah Miller, of Newman, are visiting friends and relatives here.

A party of twelve couples met at the home of William Baer Wednesday evening, where they were pleasantly entertained with music and songs. Ice cream and cake were served at 9 o'clock. Numerous games were played and all enjoyed a pleasant evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hodgson, of North Lawrence, visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Graybill, of this place, Thursday.

Miss Mabel Featheringham is visiting friends at Newman.

The Baptist Sunday school excursion was held on Saturday, August 11.

PRIMARIES WERE HELD.

Democrats Nominated Congressional Delegates.

The Democratic primaries, held in this city Saturday, were devoid of any interest whatever. In fact, the judges in some of the precincts registered but two or three votes. Many of the most prominent Democrats forgot all about the primaries or were entirely ignorant of the fact that they were being held. There was no contest for any office except that of delegates to the congressional convention, fifteen being elected out of the eighteen candidates.

WOMAN AND THE LAW.

How Conditions Have Changed In the Last Half Century.

Truly the position of women before the law has suffered mighty changes. Fifty or sixty years ago the twain were indeed one, and that one the husband. He could collect all debts, such as wages that might be due her—though incidentally, he was liable for all she owed. She could not make a will of her real estate, nor of her personal property, without his permission, and he was entitled to the income from her lands. He could lock her up in his house and keep her there. Whether he could inflict chastisement was a moot point, though a judge of the North Carolina supreme court held in 1866 that he possessed this power, provided he used "a stick as large as his finger, but no larger than his thumb."

Over the children the husband had absolute control, and could even appoint a guardian by will who could take them away from the mother. They were to be brought up in the father's religion, without any consideration for her feelings. In fact, it was only about 1886 that the supreme court of judicature in England directed that the sons and daughters of the deceased nawab of Bengal by an English wife be reared as Mohammedans.—Everybody's Magazine.

Danger In Soap.

A Philadelphia boy who was washing his face got soap in his eyes, fell off a step and broke his elbow. Small boys can show this to mamma.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

B. & O., Washington and east, Chicago and west. Excellent service Lowest rates. Consult agent.

TURKEYFOOT LAKE IS THE MECCA.

Many Massillonians Have Summer Cottages There.

THEY FORM A LONG STREET.

All Along the East Side are Residences of People From This City—The Lake is Still Popular as a Camping Place.

The Mecca for a great many people who can leave the city this year during the heated term is Turkeyfoot lake. The growth in popularity of this pleasant and breezy resort has been wonderful in the past few years. It has not been long since the only buildings along the lake were the hotel and the old ice house. Now the entire eastern shore of the lower body of water is lined with a long row of summer cottages, most of which belong to Massillon people. It is a veritable street. Cottages belonging to Akron people are along the shores of the upper lake, a spot which is not far behind that occupied by the Massillon party as far as beauty is concerned, but it does not equal it.

There is one drawback, however, which prevents Turkeyfoot from being even more popular as a summer resort than it is at the present time. It is difficult of access. Twelve miles is an inconvenient distance to be compelled to drive for a day's pleasure, or, if living there, it is too long a ride to take before and after business hours. Those interested in the lake itself believe that it will not be long until connection by rail is made with this city. At present the United States government is dredging a short ditch which, while it will lower Turkeyfoot considerably, will place it in connection with Summit lake and the Ohio canal.

The Massillon people who are camping at Turkeyfoot are doing it in true campers' style. They fish and swim. They burn their faces and their arms until they blister and peel off and then show forth a healthy brown. They are devoured by mosquitoes. They live in small quarters. They economize space until there is but little left to move around in, yet all are comfortable and well supplied with easy chairs. Some have pianos.

Upon leaving the hotel and walking north along the shore of the lake, one comes suddenly upon "Breezy Point," the summer home of C. H. Rudolph. The cottage itself is not big, but there is a wide expanse of green grass all about it, with plenty of shade trees. From "Breezy Point" an excellent view of the lake is commanded. Away to the north are to be seen the red and green cottages of the Akron campers.

Further on north is the cottage occupied by a number of young ladies from Massillon and Canton. In the party are the Misses Beatrix Huber, Miriam Gardner and Jennie Brown, of this city, and the Misses Ilka Gaskie, Edna Epperson, Danner Gaskill and Mrs. Gaskill, the chaperon, of Canton.

Way back in the woods are Fred Merwin and Walter Garrignes, living alone like hermits in a camp which they call "23." The cottages of George Hackett and E. H. Pille come next up the shore line. Mr. Pille's cottage is set in a little grove from which it takes its name, "Seven Oaks." There is plenty of shade and with an excellent view. Along in here, well sheltered by the trees, are to be found the cottages of R. W. McCaughey and George B. Eggert. Then come those of Frank Siffert and George Kinney. E F. Bahney's cottage has a most desirable location, one of the prettiest, in fact, along the lake. He has more shade than anybody else and his cottage is large and roomy. Beside all the other comforts, he has a piano and a speedy launch which removes the tiresome drudge of rowing. He calls his cottage "The Maples," because of the trees which surround it. At the northern end of this veritable street are to be seen the cottages of E. G. Willison and C. P. L. McLain. These two, the former bearing the name "Sleepy Hollow," despite the fact that it sits upon a hill, commands a view of the lake toward the Hotel Keppler. They have another distinct advantage in being away from the noise and confusion which may take place about the vicinity of the hotel on a picnic day.

It would be an endless task to describe each cottage in turn, how the occupants endeavor to crowd many things into a small space, the novel means used in entertaining guests over night and the like. For the most part, double decker beds are used. These consist of two beds, one above the other. In this way four persons can be accommodated in the space occupied by one bed. All the beds are so made as to be easily taken apart and stowed away. Then there are the fireplaces. Of course they are useless at the present time, except for ornament, but when the chill winds begin to sough through the treetops their glow will be most welcome. Most of the cottagers have had them built wide, so as to accommodate great logs, as in the good days of old. In one cottage the places for sleeping take the form of bunks along the wall. These, however, are not so satisfactory because they are warm.

The kitchens of the cottages are perfection. Most of the residents along the lake have driven wells, with the pumps in the house. The cooking, for comfort's sake, is done with gasoline. The cupboards are all triangular in shape so as to fit neatly into corners, for the rooms allotted to the culinary departments are not very spacious.

The porches are works of art. They are screened in with netting which will not only prevent the ingress of the New Jersey moqsuito, but also the Turkeyfoot variety, which, although smaller, yet has fully as vicious a bite. Comfortable hammocks, pillows and camp chairs abound. People live most of the time upon the porches and for that reason like to have them comfortable.

One of the great advantages of the east side of the lake is its fine swimming beach. One can wade out a hundred feet upon a smooth sand bottom. And such sport as the Massillonians have. Some very staid people renounce their wonted dignity, don bathing suits and enter the surf. There are no campers there and theyare annoyed by no crowds.

If Turkeyfoot lake should ever have a street car line running to it from Massillon it is hard to tell what would happen. That it would become immensely popular is certain. It is easily the most beautiful lake in this vicinity and whether it would be spoiled as a quiet camping place or not is not known. At all events, Massillon people there have at present nothing to interfere with the tranquility of their pleasure. It is likely that the spot will never lose its charm.

NOBODY SPARED.

Kidney Troubles Attack Massillon Men and Women, Old and Young Alike.

Kidney ills seize young and old alike—
Quickly come and little warning give.
Children suffer in their early years—
Can't control the kidney secretions.
Girls are languid, nervous, suffer pain
Women worry, can't do daily work.
Robust men have lame and aching backs.
Old folks, weak, rheumatic, lame,
Endure distressing urinary ills.
The cure for man, or for woman, or for child
Is to cure the cause—the kidneys.
Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys
Cure all the varied forms of kidney suffering.
Massillon testimony guarantees every box.

O. C. Brady, retired, of 52 Andrew street, Massillon, says: "Both myself and other members of my family have received good from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. Four years ago after obtaining this remedy at Baltzly's drug store I told the residents of Massillon through our local papers how greatly they had benefited me, and to-day, July, 1904, I have more confidence in Doan's Kidney Pills than in any other kidney medicine. I have had no reason to change my good opinion of this remedy, and have heard others recommend them as highly as I do."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)

The following is the paying price in Massillon, Saturday, August 11, '06.

Country butter, per lb	16-20
Eggs, per dozen	15
Old Chickens, dressed per lb	13
Spring Chickens, live, per lb	13
Potatoes, per bushel	40

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	67
Hay, loose, per ton	$9 to $10
Hay, baled, per ton	$9 to $10
Oats, per bushel	42
Corn, per bushel	60

Excursion Deer Park, Md, B. & O. A delightful mountain summer resort. Very low rates during August. Consult agents.

Your Summer Vacation

can be pleasantly spent at Waukesha, Waupaca, Fifield, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Superior, Duluth, or at one of the other hundred resorts reached via Wisconsin Central Railway. Write for beautifully illustrated Summer Book, which tells you how, when and where to go, and how much it will cost. Free on application to Jas. C. Pond G. P. A., Milwaukee Central R'y, Milwaukee, Wis. Yours truly, Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger Agent.

After a heavy meal, take a couple of Doan's Regulets, and give your stomach, liver and bowels the help they will need. Regulets bring easy, regular passages of the bowels.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE's signature is on each box. 25c.

B. & O. Excursion to Cleveland.

Sunday, Aug. 12th. Leave Massillon at 7:30 a. m. $1.00 round trip. Train leaves Cleveland returning at 6 p. m.

HOPES BRIGHT AT MUDBROOK.

Possibility That a New Mine Will be Opened.

DRILLERS ARE NOW AT WORK.

Famous Mine Switch at Crystal Spring May Again Become an Artery of Traffic—Work Being Done by Massillon Coal Mining Company.

After the lapse of a year the famous mine switch at Crystal Spring may again become an artery of traffic. Twelve months ago, when work ceased in "Whisky Hill" entry, Mudbrook, the remaining mine east of the Tuscarawas river in the Massillon district, was closed. With the abandonment of the mine it was seriously and solemnly concluded that the prosperous little village was doomed, and many of the younger residents from necessity immediately set out for other fields of employment; properties were sacrificed, and thus far several comfortable dwellings have been dismantled and erected on lots in Massillon.

The work of drilling up a new territory by the Massillon Coal Mining Company has been in charge of Harvey Miller, of Clinton, and has extended over a period of several weeks. Friday, at a depth of two hundred feet, the drill penetrated a stratum of grey rock of such a quality that it is reasonably certain coal will be discovered So enthusiastic are the miners over the indications of an extraordinary find that there has been a new birth of energy and all see light ahead.

The territory leased is in the neighborhood of the old Mudbrook mine on the upper Fulton road and extends over a distance of four farms. Should these fond hopes be realized not a few would be dazzled at the immensity of the territory. From present plans, in such a fortunate event, entries would be laid out somewhat after the form of a spider web and the rooms beginning at a central point would radiate like spokes in a wagon wheel, thus giving ample employment to all the miners in the neighborhood.

THE TWO-CENT RATE.

The Pennsylvania is Charged With Ignoring State Law.

Pittsburg, Aug. 11.—Is the Pennsylvania Company ignoring the Ohio two cent rate law? Among travelers this question is one of vital importance at the present time and may result in an investigation by the interstate commerce commission to determine by what right the railroads continue to impose a three-cent rate when the Ohio legislature has fixed the maximum rate per mile at two cents within the state boundaries.

Since the enactment of the two-cent flat rate in Ohio the Pennsylvania and other trunk lines operating through that state have failed to change the through rates to conform with the new legislation. The claim is made that the interstate laws empower the railroads to apply on through tickets such rates as may be deemed reasonable by the interstate commerce commission. Fortified by this ruling the Pennsylvania Company and other lines continue to extort from travelers considerable money on through tickets or impose upon them numerous inconveniences should anyone attempt to get advantage of the two-cent law in traveling through Ohio.

Facts showing the immense earnings of the company from this practice are gleaned from a comparison of the fixed through rates and the possible lower rates by taking advantage of the two-cent law beyond the state line. In traveling to Cincinnati on a through ticket purchased in Pittsburg the rate of $8.35 is applied. By purchasing a ticket to Steubenville for $1.30 and paying fare on the train at the rate of two cents a mile the remainder of the distance it is a saving of $1.65 over the enforced rate of the railway company.

Making the trip to Cleveland in a similar manner it is possible to realize a saving of 60 cents; Toledo, $1.45, and all other Ohio points a similar saving proportionate with the distance traveled.

To prevent the gaining of this advantage as much as possible the railroad companies impose inconveniences on the travelers in the matter of checking baggage, which makes it almost impossible to get the benefit of the two-cent law if a person is carrying other than hand baggage. The railroad company refuses to check baggage beyond the point designated on the ticket purchased, with the result that it is necessary for the passenger to leave the train as soon as the state line is crossed and recheck baggage.

The commercial travelers and other organizations which have been instramental in compelling the railroad companies to reduce the rates from three cents a mile propose that a thorough investigation of the interstate rates shall be made for the purpose, if possible, of remedying the existing evils in the sale of through tickets.

Officials of the railroads assert that under the ruling of the interstate commerce commission and the federal laws the action of any state fixing a maximum rate within its boundaries in no way affects the rates in traveling from one state to another. The interstate commerce commission, they claim, reserves the right to determine whether or not interstate rates are reasonable, and on the strength of this legislation the railroads are permitted to maintain the same through rates as are now in vogue and which are based on a three-cent-a-mile rate.

"Even under these conditions," said a railroad man, "the federal laws empower the railroads to ignore the two-cent state laws on through tickets. It is a question, however, if this practice will be carried out, as the moral principle involved will obligate the railroad companies to adhere to the state laws. Only within the boundaries of the state where the two-cent law is enforced are the railroads obliged to reduce the rates."

New York City and Return, B. & O.

Tickets on sale Aug. 28 and 29, good to return to Sept. 4, 1906. Rate from Massillon, $14 65. Good to stop over at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Shenandoah Junction, Harper's Ferry. Consult agents as to train schedules.

When you want the news while it is news, take THE INDEPENDENT.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Home of Swamp-Root.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Bear in mind that the Want Columns are a good investment.

Wanted! HAY!

Old or new, baled or bulk. Am in the market at all times. Write me. Call me by phone No. 60. Also custom baling done.

CHAS. D. HORST,
Navarre, O.

A CUT PRICE

On Dinner Buckets, 25c, now 15c

Roofing Paper, one and two ply, nails, Oils, Varnish, Pain's Stains, Jap a-lac, Lacqueret, White Lead, Turpentine, Hardware, Miners' Lamps and Supplies.

Mantles from.....8c, 25c

Globes all different styles, Chandeliers and Brackets.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting, Pipe and Fittings for sale.

Repairing Bicyles, Guns. Locks.

Tires $2 to $4 each. Sundries, also buy and sell Second-Hand Wheels.

Mrs. J. R. Smith,
22½ W. Main St.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of County Commissioners of Stark county, Ohio, until 10 o'clock a. m., August 30, 1906 for performing the labor and furnishing the material necessary to the erection of the superstructure and substructure of a bridge located on Center street, Canton, Ohio The same to be done in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the County Auditor's office, Stark county, Ohio All bids must be signed by bidder and be accompanied by a certified check for not less than 20 per cent of bid and be made payable to the County Commissioners conditional to the faithful and satisfactory execution of contract. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids as seems best for the county.

By order of Commissioners of Stark County, Ohio
Canton, Ohio, July 28, 1906
M. W. OBERLIN,
County Auditor.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HOME FOR THE WEALTHY

Families of Millionaires Plan a Superb Hotel In Chicago.

APARTMENTS TO BE BUILT TO ORDER

Promoters of the Scheme to Follow Fancy of Each Person In Erecting the Apartment House—Garages to Be Scattered Through the Building, Athletic Quarters and "Gardens" to Be Provided.

It became known recently that about fifty millionaires and multimillionaires of Chicago and middle western cities are planning an apartment house for their families, and have organized the members into advisory boards to prepare plans for the building in which they propose to live for the remainder of their days, says a Chicago dispatch.

These possessors of great wealth have had opened to them a community of the most ultra exclusiveness in the proposed hotel of dazzling magnificence to be erected at an enormous cost on the Otto Young property in Michigan avenue, Chicago, where the prevailing feature in construction will be that persons with sufficient wealth may lease for a long term of years or for life apartments constructed according to the lightest wish or most fickle fancy of the occupant.

Many of the most wealthy families in Chicago have planned to take apartments in the proposed hotel, and besides them the cream of the wealth of cities throughout the middle west have been asked to join in the scheme, which will probably center in Chicago most of the great wealth of the country outside of New York city.

The cost of the hotel in the light of circumstances which have developed is at present beyond estimating. Into the millions, however, it is conceded the cost of such a project will run. But as only the upper strata of the millionaire colonies in the west are to be invited into the grand apartment scheme the expense is a matter of small importance.

Because of the wide variance of tastes in form, arrangements and finishing of apartments, the hotel will probably have a wider difference of uniformity than any other building in the world. The only similarity will be on the outside, where the walls are to be uniform from street to roof. Among the proposed features of the millionaires' home are:

Private elevators to the various floors and in some cases to apartments are to be provided.

Garages are to be scattered through the building.

Athletic quarters are to be provided in many parts of the building.

Cafes in the styles of every known race of epicures, with native chefs and stewards in charge of the building and subsequently their management.

"Gardens" and rooms and "corners" of the most magnificent fittings.

Although the private apartments will be maintained with private retinues of servants, importation of service men and women from England and the continent is to be made for the hotel proper.

THUMB PRINT EXPERT.

Chicago Woman to Instruct Secret Service Men In Washington.

After studying the thumb print system of identifying criminals for over fifteen years Mrs. M. E. Holland of Chicago has been appointed instructor in the secret service at Washington, says a Chicago dispatch.

Mrs. Holland is thirty-four years old and the wife of Phil Holland, editor of the Detective. Fifteen years ago she began the study of criminals under Detective Fernier of Scotland Yard, and since then she has devoted her entire time to it.

"One can take the imprint of a baby's thumb," says Mrs. Holland, "and the grown man can be identified by it when all other means fail."

It is said that the government is preparing to use it where thousands of laborers are employed as a means of identification on pay day.

New Signal System For Railways.

The Great Western railway is about to make an experiment in signaling which, says the London Express, it is believed will herald a worldwide revolution in railway working. This is nothing less than the substitution of audible for visible signals and the abolition of the familiar semaphore arm at the top of a signal post. Instead of the engine driver having to look out for his signals, the signals declare themselves to his ear unmistakably. "Line clear" is expressed in the new system of signaling by the tinkling of a bell. "Line blocked" is expressed by the blowing of a whistle, which continues until the driver with his own hand turns it off. Both bell and whistle are fixed inside the engine cabin close by the driver as he stands to his lever, and they afford a much more telling means of notification than would a dial on which signs appeared. The apparatus is so constructed that if anything goes wrong anywhere the whistle signal operates.

Leather Drinking Cups.

A revival of an old English custom is the use of leather as a material for drinking vessels—their reappearance being especially in the form of prizes for sports. The English shapes of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are copied and the goblets, loving cups, tankards, etc., are handsomely mounted in silver.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Some Helpful Hints—The Girl Who Is Gaining Flesh.

A splendid laxative sirup may be made as follows: Put a half pound of raisins, prunes and figs to soak in three pints of cold water. Bottle the sirup after two days and take a tablespoonful night and morning.

Raisins are extremely nourishing, especially the sun dried Malagas, which are full of grape sugar. That they should be thoroughly masticated goes without saying. A nutritious and palatable mixture for sandwiches may be made from blanched almonds and raisins that have been put through the mincing machine.

Treatment for pimples and blackheads calls for absolute cleanliness of the body, externally and internally. Pimples show that the body is absorbing poisonous substances that it should be throwing off freely. Keep the intestinal tracts, the kidneys and the skin all active by drinking plenty of water, eating fruit and bathing daily. At night scrub the face well with hot water.

The girl who is gaining flesh rapidly must keep out of doors, doing plenty of good hard work, playing golf or tennis, rowing or walking and so helping that fat to turn into firm, slender muscle. Avoid bread and butter, taking salted toast instead. Live mainly on fruit, vegetables and lean meats. Never take butter, cream, eggs, cereals or fat meats. Make it a habit to take lemon juice in a little water before breakfast every morning. It will be good for you. Do not sleep too much and keep busy all the time.

When a Woman Nags.

A doctor expresses the opinion that nine times out of ten the woman who nags is tired. One time out of ten she is hateful. Times out of mind her husband is to blame.

The cases that come under the physician's eye are those of the women who are tired, and who have been tired so long that they are suffering from some form of nervous disease.

They may think they are only tired; but, in fact, they are ill. In such cases the woman often suffers more from her nagging than her husband or the children with whom she finds fault.

She knows she does it. She does not intend to do it. She suffers in her own self respect when she does it, and in the depth of her soul longs for something to stop it. The condition is usually brought on by broken sleep, improper food, want of some other exercise than housekeeping and not enough of out of door air and practical objective thinking.

It is often the most unselfish and most affectionate of women who fall into this state. They are too much devoted to their families to give themselves enough of any healthy exercise and diversion, enough of naps perhaps or concerts.

For the Mattress.

The daily turning over is not the only necessary attention for the proper treatment of a mattress. This operation itself is liable to strain the ticking and pull the stuffing out of shape in course of time. To avoid this handles may be sewed to the sides, so that the unyielding surface of the mattress itself need not be grasped. These can be made from webbing or a crosspiece of ticking and sewed as firmly as possible to the sides.

Girl's Gabrielle Dress.

A decidedly novel use for the guimpe is given in the gabrielle dress here shown in a new form. The gabrielle, or overdress, which may also serve as a princess, is fashioned of seven pieces, cut in deep round outline at the top, and at each side it is shaped to form two straps. The closing is arranged at the back, where an inverted box plait disposes of the extra fullness allowed in the skirt. A wide hem and three tucks finish the lower edge. The

GABRIELLE OR PRINCESS MODE.

guimpe is made with the regulation seams and a group of lingerie tucks to yoke depth at the center of the front and at each side of the back closing. A standing collar finishes the neck. The sleeves in shorter length terminate in wide bands, while those in full length may have deep cuffs or narrow bands. English cashmere with embroidered batiste and insertion and panama with dotted swiss, needlework and velvet are nice fabrics for the frock.

Other suitable materials include pongee, shantung, taffeta, lansdowne, albatross, linen, duck, mohair, sicilienne, etc.—Delineator.

MOLDING OF HOUSES

Edison Plans a Revolution In Building Homes.

LITTLE WORK OR TIME NEEDED

Inventor Says He Can Cast a Structure of Concrete, Complete In Every Detail and Form, From One Mold Within Four Days—Will Put Up Homes For Working Men at a Cost of From $500 to $600.

Whole houses molded in a single casting out of solid concrete which will provide cozy homes for workingmen at a cost of from $500 to $600—much less than the average mechanic pays today—is the goal which Thomas A. Edison is striving to reach by a plan he is confident will work out successfully, says the New York Press. Combined with economy of construction and maintenance the inventor aims to embody architectural beauty and practical indestructibility in the project, by which he expects to revolutionize present methods of erecting the poor man's home.

Mr. Edison intends next year to make the first practical experiments in molding solid concrete houses in New Village, Warren county, N. J., just across the Delaware river from Easton, Pa. One of the big Edison industrial establishments is situated there, and he purposes to erect homes by the new process for the families of the hundreds of employees of the plant. If he succeeds in demonstrating to the world the practicability of the scheme he will take steps to introduce it generally.

Already he has conceived every detail of the project. Four days at the outside is the period that Edison estimates will be necessary to cast and turn out whole houses with from eight to ten rooms each, complete in almost every detail and ready to be furnished and carpeted. The actual time for pumping the concrete into a metallic mold will be only a few hours, and the rest of the time will be consumed in drying out and hardening the concrete. Whole cities of concrete may be reared in the brief period of four days if only enough molds and men are provided.

Mr. Edison thinks, as many thoughtful and farseeing men think, that the time is near at hand when the world must find some substitute for brick and lumber. The yellow pine forests of the United States will be destroyed within fifty years if the present drain upon them is maintained. The white pine forests, too, are being thinned. Aside from the tremendous consumption the price of lumber has advanced so much that it is necessary for builders to go slow about using wood in the quantity heretofore the custom. The same statement regarding prices applies to brick and, in fact, to most building materials.

Describing in detail the plan he has devised, Edison said: "The first step will be to employ some recognized architect to design, say, a dozen modern dwelling houses of different patterns, but of the size the average mechanic's family now occupies. I purpose after obtaining the designs to have metallic molds made to correspond with them. The mold for each house will be made in detachable parts. There will be separate plates and small molds that can be screwed together easily to form one mold for an entire house. That a fine finish may be obtained the inside surfaces of the parts will be nickel plated.

"After a mold for a whole house is set up it will be a very simple matter to pump concrete into every nook and cranny. The pumping process will not require more than a few hours. After four days, that at most will be necessary for the hardening of the concrete, the parts of the mold will be unscrewed and taken off, and a solid concrete house will remain."

Edison says the plan will be carried out in such detail that dormer windows, chimneys, spouts and ornamental designs will be molded with the whole and that inside cupboards, fireplaces, stairways with ornamental banisters, mantelpieces and even bathtubs will be formed all in the one cast of which the house proper will be made. In fact, the house will be so complete that when the mold is removed the installation of electric wires, window sashes, etc., will be all that will be necessary before the furnishers and carpet layers may go to work. Even the plumbing and gas piping will be of concrete molded in the original cast.

As a practical demonstration of what may be accomplished by the process Edison has built a complete chicken house in his own back yard molded in one solid piece out of concrete. It has many compartments and doorways and decorated cornices of intricate design. Of it Edison said, "Members of my family laughed at me when I told them I was going to make a chicken coop out of concrete, but they are not laughing at me now."

The original cost of each mold, with all its component parts, the inventor estimates at $25,000. From each mold, however, he says, an unlimited number of houses may be produced. Because the parts of a mold are to be detachable it will be portable, and one mold may be sent with little difficulty from town to town. About ninety houses could be built in one year by the use of a single mold at a cost of from $500 to $600 a piece.

Edison says he believes his plan will provide a home that not even an earthquake can destroy.

Vast Wheat Crop.

The wheat crop in the Canadian northwest this year will be about 97,000,000, worth, probably, $63,000,000.

NURSE'S STRIKING OFFER.

Ready to Care For Outcast Leper In West Virginia Mountains.

Charles Cosman, a nurse at the Montefiore Home For Chronic Invalids, in New York, was interviewed by a New York Herald reporter recently in connection with the present isolation of George Rossett, the Syrian leper, in the mountains of West Virginia. Cosman has had a great deal of experience in nursing, and he spoke in bitter terms about what he called the inhumanity of American civilization. He is a Hollander and speaks several languages with fluency. He said:

"What is this civilization that we speak of that allows a man to live like a snake in the brush? That allows him perhaps to die of madness from isolation? Has the government, having allowed this Syrian to enter the country four years ago, the right to permit this man to be segregated like a human viper because, through no fault of his own, he has contracted a contagious disease? Do you think it is just? Is this what has been accomplished by civilization when a human being is goaded into the naked mountains to sleep in the grass like a toad?

"There is another feature to the case also. What about the mountain streams at which this man drinks and washes? Does not this same stream supply the water for perhaps a settlement farther down the current? Maybe the man will take off a wornout shoe or a hat or any other garment and leave it by the roadside. Suppose, then, that some traveler in some manner comes in contact with this apparel. Suppose that the traveler even lies down and touches the spot where the leper has been, will he not carry the disease into the settlement? Do these civilized people think that by scourging the man into the wilderness they have rid themselves of the possibilities of contagion? Hardly.

"I am now willing to do this if I can find some one to guarantee all my expenses. I am tired of the existence of everyday routine and stand ready to go at any moment and care for the unfortunate man until the end. In order to do this I will myself be segregated from all the world. My friends will receive no word from me I will simply live in the forest with this leper, taking care of him after the manner of a professional nurse, wearing rubber gloves, devoting my life to him until his death occurs. Then I will return to what you call civilization. All I ask is that my expenses during the time be guaranteed."

THEORY ON CANCER.

Dr. Nicholas Senn Holds the Disease Due to Civilization.

Dr. Nicholas Senn of Chicago has returned from an extended exploration in the heart of Africa and has brought back with him the results of discoveries which it is expected will throw light on the treatment of cancer, says a Chicago dispatch.

"After closely observing the condition of health in Africa and comparing the conditions found with those I had observed while on my polar expedition with Peary I am convinced that cancer is purely a disease of civilization," said Dr. Senn.

"There is absolutely no cancer among the natives, which are animals pure and simple. From that I am led to assume that if we in America had natural mothers and were allowed to be brought up simply and on the plainest food the spread of cancer among Americans would be quickly checked. My investigations showed me that cancer is not a parasitic disease, but is merely erratic tissue growth, and when we have found a method to ripen the undeveloped tissue, which is a cancer, the cure will be sure and absolute."

Dr. Senn spent three months in the heart of Africa. The conclusion of his travels and studies from an ethnological standpoint is that the African is nearly an unmixed hamitic race. He is purely animal and subject to none of the diseases of civilization except pneumonia. The pygmies, he believes, are genuine aborigines, who through centuries of oppression have lost their speaking tongue and express themselves in the "Click" language, which is understood by the monkeys among which they live.

Louisiana Hunting Immigrants.

"Louisiana is the first state of the Union, so far as I know, that has ever appropriated money to send a commission to Europe for the purpose of encouraging immigration to that state," said Francis Dodge of Baton Rouge, La., to a correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel. "This was done by the last state legislature, and much good is expected of it. Charles Schuler, commissioner of agriculture and immigration, will make a tour of Europe and will show the advantages that Louisiana offers to the foreigners who desire to make a home in the new world. He will visit Ireland, Germany, Italy and Austria. Other southern and western states are expected to follow in the lead of Louisiana, and in a short time perhaps states will be offering special prizes to the foreigners who settle within their boundaries."

A Church For Children.

The Rev. Harry A. King, pastor of the Oakley Methodist Episcopal church of Kansas City, Mo., intends to start a church for children, with children on the official board, a child organist, child officers, deacons, ushers and congregation, says a Kansas City dispatch. He intends to have the children's church organized on the forms and discipline laid down by the general conference for the churches formed by adults. He hopes to have the new church ready to be opened this fall. Services would be held weekly. He believes the project will greatly attract the children of the neighborhood.

Billy's Ruse

By Edith M. Doane

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With a warning blast of the horn, a man, a girl and an automobile whirled around a sharp curve and went spinning along the country road. On and on they raced, shooting past rows of maple and chestnut trees flaunting their glory of new leaves in the soft spring sunshine, slowing down to cross a little brook that wandered noisily between clumps of alder bushes, then on again with the fresh spring wind rushing past their faces and the huge motor beneath them purring like a giant cat.

Coming suddenly upon a stretch of level pike, Billy Weston bent over the lever and let out the machine another notch. Even so able a driver as Billy could not speed a motor car and attend to anything else while he was doing it; so, realizing that he was intent on the long, straight road before him, Katherine Huston leaned back in her seat and studied the face beside her critically.

For the past two years—ever since he had formed the habit of flinging his

"TELL ME ABOUT HER," SHE DEMANDED.

tempestuous heart at her feet in season and out of season—Billy's clean shaven, clear cut face had been to Miss Huston as the open page of a book But this was not quite the same Billy from whom she had parted. The book had appeared, so to speak, in a different edition.

Her mind flew back to that parting scene—to Billy standing in the middle of the floor, big and awkward and altogether at her mercy.

"But I love you so!" he had pleaded humbly. "Can't you ever care just a little?"

"No; I never can," she had replied impatiently, "and I'm tired of being tagged around and gazed at and fussed over all the time; it's tiresome. I wish you would go away," she had ended suddenly.

Billy regarded her with miserable, unhappy eyes. "Of course, if you feel like that," he said huskily.

"I do," she went on cruelly. "I wish you would go away so that I needn't ever see you. Some day you will meet some nice girl who will like you, and you will thank me for being so frank with you," she had ended magnanimously.

That had been six months ago, and now she was speeding to Mrs. Monteith's May party in Billy's motor—a situation of Mrs. Monteith's own devising. "I have asked Billy to pick you up on his way, remembering what great friends you two are," the note had said.

They breasted a long slope winding upward between ranks of maples and silver birches and slowed down to descend a bit of steep, twisting road. The "chug chug" of the motor grew fainter.

"Billy," said Miss Huston, "you have changed."

"Yes," said Billy.

"Have you found that nice girl I predicted for you?"

Billy flushed.

"Yes," he said.

A sudden sense of desolation enveloped Miss Huston. She drew her wraps more closely about her. It seemed as if without warning the clouds had swept across the smiling landscape and blotted out the warm spring sunshine. Billy! She had always felt sure of Billy. Then in a flash she understood.

"Tell me about her," she demanded, leaning back in her seat and regarding him with amused, tolerant eyes.

So Billy was trying to make her jealous.

She had read a story like it once—about a man who told the girl who had refused to marry him an imaginary tale of his engagement to another girl, whereupon girl No. 1 had burst into tears and promptly thrown herself into the man's arms. Well, Billy would find that she would not throw herself into his arms. She would play up to him. Afterward—well, she might relent afterward. She had come to regard Billy differently during the past six months.

"Billy"—her voice was reproachful—"aren't you going to tell me about her?"

"I would if I knew how," said Billy.

"Is she pretty?"

"She's beautiful."

"Light or dark?"

Billy turned a radiant face to his companion. "Her hair is dark—as dark as yours."

Miss Huston smiled tolerantly. He was too honest, too transparent, to play so delicate a game.

She opened her eyes on him under her heavy motor veil. "Of course you love her very dearly," she said lightly To her chagrin a hot flush dyed her face from brow to chin.

Billy drew a tense breath.

"Love her! I cannot talk about it. It's like saying my prayers," he said reverently.

Miss Huston leaned back in her seat. Why had she never realized before how lovable Billy was?

They sat in silence, their thoughts keeping time to the monstrous beat of the motor as the car swung smoothly along the hard road. Billy spoke first.

"She will be at Mrs. Monteith's," he said half shyly.

Of course she would. If the motor continued to tear along at its present rate and they didn't land in a heap at the foot of one of the steep hills, she would be there in about half an hour. Dear, clumsy Billy! She had half a mind to tell him that she understood.

His next move was more skillful.

"I'm mighty grateful to you for putting me on the right track," he went on reminiscently. "If it hadn't been for you— Great Scott," he broke off, "what a fool I used to make of myself! I don't wonder you had no use for me."

That he should refer to the past so lightly piqued her. He needed to be taken down a little.

"Why bother about the past when you are sure of the present?" she flashed back.

"Why, indeed?" Billy was his cheerful, smiling self again.

"Only I was no end of a fool and I've always felt that I wanted to apologize to you for ranting around as I did. Though it was real enough to me—at least I thought so then—and I was terribly cut up when you threw me over," he went on cheerfully, "and for a good while afterward, too."

"And then?"

"Oh, then I met—her." Billy's voice was very gentle. He turned impulsively toward his companion. "When you see her," he said radiantly, "you will understand."

A shadow crossed Miss Huston's face. Of course the whole thing was only a ruse of Billy's, but for a beginner his part was remarkably well played.

There was a little jolt as Billy lessened speed; then the car swung smoothly into a wide shaded driveway leading to a rambling old stone house. A laughing, chattering crowd filled the wide porch—tea tables were being set in the old fashioned garden, but as Mrs. Monteith gathered her in a vigorous embrace Katherine was conscious of but two things—that at sight of them a slender, dark eyed girl had left one of the groups and followed Mrs. Monteith to the wide stone steps, and that Billy had cleared those steps two at a time and was holding the girl's hands as if he never meant to let them go.

Mrs. Monteith smiled as her eyes followed Katherine's.

"Of course he has told you all about it," she laughed. "Come, Billy, don't monopolize Miss Decring—you engaged people are so selfish. Don't you see I am waiting to introduce Miss Huston to your fiancee?"

What the Boilers Were For.

In the eyes of all engineers of steamships the deck officers of their ships are profoundly ignorant. Here is one of the stories they tell: A young mate went into the engine room with a message from the captain to the engineer. The latter saw the other was interested and began to explain things to him. Being a civil and obliging man, he made no attempt to tell fairy tales to the stranger, and, moreover, he kept as clear as possible of all puzzling technicalities. He pointed out the cylinders, the various rods, the eccentrics, the shaft, and so on, explained roughly the uses of the various pumps and auxiliary machinery, and the mate was genuinely pleased and interested and said so. Then, when going up on deck again, a thought seemed to strike him. Halting on the ladder, he called the engineer and explained his difficulty. "Thanks, awfully, for showing me round, Mac. You've made the whole thing as plain as a pikestaff. But one thing I don't quite grasp. What are the boilers for?" The engineer promptly replied, "Why, to keep the firemen from wearying, you idiot!"

Cause of Adam's Fall.

A Scotchman of the name of Adam MacPherson, who was very fond of his "wee drapy" whisky, coming home rather late one Saturday night, stumbled and got a nasty fall, which compelled him to remain in bed for a few days, according to London Tit-Bits. The old man and his wife were strict Presbyterians, and the minister used to come to the house on his weekly visits and remain for a cup of tea and a chat with the old lady. During their conversation they talked of Bible subjects, and the minister, talking of the garden of Eden, remarked:

"And, Mrs. MacPherson, what do you think was the cause of the fall of Adam?" (He meant Adam of the garden of Eden.)

The old lady looked embarrassed and, glancing toward the bedroom in which her husband lay, lowered her voice in a whisper, leaned over to the minister and said:

"It was aye the drink, sorr; it was aye the drink."

BATHING CAPS.

Made of Silk Covered Rubber to Match the Suit.

Natty and becoming are the caps to go with the new bathing suits this season, and very far removed are they from the old style rubber cap, which made even the prettiest of women look plain and homely.

Made of silk covered rubber to match the color of the suit, they are most fetching and attractive. Formed of a tricornered piece of material, there is cunningly concealed beneath a rubber cap of oil silk to slip over the hair, one point of the cap coming just over the forehead, the other two ends being brought up and tied in a bowknot.

Still another shape, when tied, forms a pretty ruffle in front, which is exceedingly becoming. Nor are these caps only for show. The introduction of the oil silk cap renders them very practical, and a girl can not only paddle about the shore, but actually swim, without fear of getting her hair wet—that is, unless she essays to dive, when no bathing cap made can be kept in place.

Besides caps in plain colors, some are lined with white which when tied show the contrasting shades, or still others are made from silk which has a dainty flowered pattern over it. Either the

BECOMING BATHING CAP.

two toned or plain colors are best liked, the effect of the figures being more common.

Along with the new bathing caps come cunning little silk pockets which have a particularly old fashioned flavor, being in appearance like those that grandmother used to carry with her handkerchief, glasses, etc., when she went out to tea. For the summer girl, however, who doesn't wear spectacles, they are intended for her handkerchief, bath keys or any valuables she may wish to keep with her. They are fastened to her belt securely and are of the same material as the bathing suit. It is quite unnecessary to say that the girl who wears this accessory to the new bathing suits has no intention of getting her feet wet, but, rather, is got up for the purpose of promenading the beach, to see and be seen.

An Economical Fashion.

That deep band of color used to edge the coverings of down quilts or the lightweight cotton filled ones so satisfactory for summer weather is there for a purpose quite aside from that of beauty or effectiveness. It is always the edges that soil first, and it was to protect them that the bands of solid color, usually much darker than the material of the quilt, were first used. If your summer quilts haven't these bands they are easily applied and as easily ripped off and fresh ones substituted when they finally succumb to soil. Only choose a material that is closely enough woven, so that the design of the foundation may not show through.

Keep Lemon Peel.

Do not throw away your lemon peel. Fill a bottle with rectified spirits and when using lemons cut off the yellow part of the rind and place in the spirits. You will find this quite as good as the essence of lemon which is sold in the shops. Essence of orange can be made in the same way.

Embroidered Parasol.

Something novel in the way of an embroidered parasol is shown in the illustration, and, with the growing fondness for having all of one's personal belongings marked, it is fair to suppose that the initial or monogram parasol will have great vogue. At present only linen sunshades are marked in this way, and the letters are always worked solid and not too heavily padded. To be effective the monograms or interlaced initials should be four or five inches high and not too

A NOVELTY IN SUNSHADES.

elaborate in design. Should one wish to work her monogram on a ready made parasol it is best to clip the stitches which hold the cover to the frame and rip the section which is to be worked partly off the frame before doing the embroidery. When the work is finished and pressed it will be only a few minutes' work to sew the section in place again. Of course, if one is accustomed to doing the satin stitch embroidery, as well as the padding in a frame, it will not be necessary to rip the covering from the frame of the parasol.

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DEVELOPMENT OF FRUIT

Successful Experiments of the Agricultural Department.

TWO NEW VARIETIES OF LIMES

Small and Large Specimens Which Are Regarded as Commercial Successes—How the Morton Citrange Was Developed—May Be Less Expensive to Grow Than Oranges. Improved Pineapples.

New treats are in store for persons who enjoy a variety of fruits in the summer and early fall or who find comfort on hot summer days in sipping cooling drinks. Never content with results that may be so far in advance of past achievements as to seem like new milestones in the progress of their investigations, the plant and fruit experts of the department of agriculture are continuing unceasingly their search for novelties, says the New York Post's Washington correspondent. They note even the least indication of new traits which impress them as possessing possibilities of development and see whether results cannot be gained in the permanent betterment of the fruit species to which that particular product belongs.

One of the most popular and delicious thirst quenching decoctions at this season of the year is limeade. Up to within seven or eight years ago, although the lime as a fruit was grown in all tropical and subtropical countries for home consumption, it was only at a very few places that it was cultivated extensively for the manufacture of an article known as "lime juice." No commercial culture existed, however, in any part of the United States, and this was an evident indication that there was no demand which made fruit growers suppose it would be worth their while to grow limes. When the use of limes at soda fountains was introduced the demand increased so rapidly that the fruit attained standing as a commercial product and developed trade possibilities which were promptly recognized by plantation owners in southern Florida.

As the general demand for the lime is of such recent origin, very few varieties have been specifically named or become permanently introduced in the principal markets. Some sections of the United States have shown a decided preference for the small specimens, while in other cases large limes are more in demand. Some are very seedy, others nearly seedless. Some ripen early, while others do not reach their prime until late in the season. The unknown qualities of the lime are so great when compared with similar varieties of fruit which have been under observation and cultivation for decades past that there has been unusual difficulty in differentiating closely between the few varieties now practically established and the others which are still largely in an experimental stage.

After much experimentation the department experts have given names to two specimens which have progressed under their care to a point where they are looked upon as commercial successes. The smaller of the two is a hybrid of the West Indian lime with pollen of the Sicily lemon and has been named the "Palmetto." The original seedling was grown, fruited and tested in the subtropical garden of the department at Miami, Fla. The original experimental tree produced only three seedlings. One of these was small and ultimately died, but both of the others, which are almost exact duplicates of each other, have borne fruit which has had one of the chief marks of success—uniformity of size. Each lime weighs a trifle over one ounce, is nearly round, with a smooth surface and a rind less than one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. The pulp, of a light greenish color, is tender and very juicy, with a flavor which the experts describe as "a sprightly acid of excellent bouquet." It is almost seedless, having usually only from three to six seeds. A feature recommending it to fruit growers is that it matures early and that because of the spreading, bushy nature of the vigorous hybridized tree it bears the greater part of the fruit near the ends of the branches, where it may be picked with the minimum of trouble and injury.

This small, regular and very juicy type exactly fits the requirements of the trade in some sections of the country and is destined to command a good price and wide market for the growers. For other sections, however, where for some reason or other the larger specimen of limes is preferred, the experts have provided a cross between the West Indian lime and the grape fruit. This has been named the "Everglade" lime, producing the largest fruits of any lime tested in the course of the official experiments in hybridization. The fruit is elliptical, measuring from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter and from one and three-quarters to more than two inches in height. Its color is light yellow, without the greenish tinge which distinguishes the smaller palmetto variety. Its characteristics are very similar to those of the smaller fruit, of course, but it has the advantage of producing at least a half an ounce more fruit content on the average than its more diminutive hybrid relative.

While developing these two new specimens in the line of acid fruits, the experts did not overlook the increasing demand for fruit of sufficiently appetizing characteristics to find favor as breakfast food. The great popularity attained by the grape fruit and the scientific success attained in the development of the Rusk and Willits hybrid citranges led to further work with other hybrids. This has resulted in the production of the Morton citrange, so named in recognition of the valuable services to agriculture of the late Hon. J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, secretary of agriculture under Cleveland.

The experiments in this instance were made at Eustis, Fla., the original fruit from which this hybrid developed having been a cross of the trifoliage orange with pollen of the sweet orange. This cross fruit produced forty seedlings, of which eleven developed unmistakable signs of the true hybrid in exhibiting clearly intermediate character of foliage. As a dessert fruit or for eating at any time it has been found to be much superior to the two citranges developed prior to last winter, while it is as desirable for making a beverage similar to lemonade or limeade. Its rather firm membranes, separating the segments of the fruit, permit easy extraction of the pulp with a spoon, thereby putting it at once into the class with grape fruit. It has a very slight bitter taste and when served with sugar can be made to meet every demand of individual taste. For ordinary eating it is a little more sour than the ordinary sweet orange, but not any more so than some of the so called sweet oranges which find their way to the markets of the big cities. It is practically a seedless fruit.

A feature of interest to consumers of this new fruit is the probability that it will be less expensive than oranges, for instance, because greater hardiness of the hybrid makes possible its cultivation in sections where trees of similar species are killed by frost. While the cold resistant quality of the Morton has not been tested to its limit, the record of experiments shows that it went through all the winters at Glen St. Mary, Fla., since 1899 without losing its leaves. Several severe freezes which were disastrous to other species and seriously affected the orange industry even much farther south occurred during this time. Buds eight months old experienced without noticeable effect a temperature going down to 15 degrees. Experiments in Georgia returned similarly successful results in temperature falling to 8 degrees, showing that it can be grown not only wherever the orange is successful, but in additional localities where the orange could not survive the low temperature. This is an important feature as respects the availability of the fruit as a market commodity, a fact which is of general interest at such times as a great freeze in the south, when an orange crop may be killed off in a single night.

Pineapples, which enter so largely into table use, either as a fresh fruit, a preserve or in the preparation of a beverage, have also been the subject of experiments by the fruit specialists of the department. When the experts began this work some years back there was no technical literature on the subject available for their guidance. Experiments at West Palm Beach did not result as well as anticipated when first started, so finally the hybrid seed obtained in the course of crossing experiments was planted in a government greenhouse in Washington. When the young hybrid plants had reached a height of from six to eight inches they were shipped south and transplanted at the subtropical garden at Miami, Fla. Heretofore it has been asserted by growers that eight years was the time required for a pineapple to bear fruit, but these experiments have demonstrated that it can be done in four years if the plants are properly handled and nurtured.

To test the progress made from year to year pineapples grown from these experimental plants have been brought to Washington and compared with the best fruits obtainable in the Washington markets. In every case the experts found the flavor of the hybrids to be superior, and from this they have deduced the idea that the commercial line has been grown so many years without seed propagation that the old varieties have deteriorated. To maintain the highest quality a return to seed propagation is recommended by some of the experts, so that recent experiments may turn out not only to have produced new hybrids, but to have started a rejuvenation of the old species which had received a minimum of scientific care in the rush of commercial development.

Conquering the Colorado.

The first of the great American rivers to be completely held in bondage by a dam will be the Colorado, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The Laguna dam, twelve miles above Yuma, Ariz., will be completed by the government in two years. It will be 4,800 feet long and will be secured at the ends in the mountains which compress the Colorado at that point into this narrow width. The dam will consist of three massive concrete parallel walls, the spaces filled with stones and the whole width of the dam on top 244 feet. This great barrier will weigh 600,000 tons, and, although it will not rest upon rock, its weight will be such that not even the Colorado will be able to dislodge it. In low water the dam will back the river up and afford irrigation for 100,000 acres of rich bottom land, and in flood time the Colorado will thunder over the top.

Artificial Rain.

One of the Paris hotels in the Place Vendome has arranged to supply its guests with a shower of rain to order, says a special Paris cablegram to the Washington Star. By an arrangement of pipes placed high in the air over the courtyard a shower is obtained whenever required. The guests may sit under an immense umbrella twenty-five feet in diameter, enjoying the cool rainfall on a hot summer day.

SUPERB Y. M. C. A. HOME

Philadelphia to Have Finest In the World.

A WHOLE WING FOR USE OF BOYS

Their Social and Educational Departments, Locker Rooms and Baths to Be Located There—Whole Building to Cost $500,000—Dormitory For Members and a Table d'Hote—Two Big Gymnasiums.

Philadelphia will have the finest Young Men's Christian association building in the world. It will be on Arch street, west of Broad, and will cost $500,000, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Five sets of plans have been submitted by as many firms of architects, and the building committee will soon hold a meeting to pass judgment upon them. Following the adoption of the plans building contracts will be awarded and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible. Officials of the Y. M. C. A. hope to see the big structure ready for occupancy by Oct. 1, 1907, as that month marks the beginning of the Y. M. C. A. educational year.

The building committee, consisting of John W. Pepper, chairman; William M. Longstreth, William R. Nicholson, Arthur Newbold and Joseph M. Steele, has spent many months in studying the largest and best equipped Y. M. C. A. buildings in the United States in order that the Philadelphia headquarters shall eclipse all others. The committee has been assisted in its work by Walter C. Douglass, general secretary of the Philadelphia association, and Herbert C. Caskey, secretary of the central branch. After several visits to Washington, New York, Chicago and Toledo, O., and a careful inspection of the headquarters in those cities the committee communicated its wishes to five prominent firms of architects, inviting them to submit plans for the Philadelphia building.

The building will occupy the lots numbered 1417 to 1423, inclusive, Arch street, with a frontage of ninety-three feet and a depth of 170 feet. It will probably be eight stories high. The Chicago Y. M. C. A. building is twenty stories in height, but the greater part of it consists of offices whose occupants are not identified with Y. M. C. A. affairs.

"The Philadelphia headquarters will be devoted solely to Y. M. C. A. men and their interests," said Secretary Caskey.

A feature of the building will be the dormitory, which will occupy at least three floors and furnish accommodations for 200 men. The rooms will be rented to local members and visitors from other cities, providing them with first class hotel accommodations at nominal rates. A restaurant and a grill room will be on one of the lower floors. A table d'hote dinner at a popular price will be served, and it is expected that business men in the neighborhood will patronize this department. The airy roof garden will be used as a restaurant during the summer.

The plans provide for two commodious gymnasiums, fully equipped for men and boys. The rooms will be separated by movable partitions, which when pushed aside will convert the floor into one immense gymnasium for exhibition purposes. Special rooms will be provided for handball playing and for "prescribed exercises" by students who work under the doctor's care.

An entire "L" of the building will be devoted to boys. The social and educational departments, locker rooms and baths will be located there. The accommodations will provide for 600 or 700 young men. One section of this annex will be given over to the Camera club, providing the members with the necessary dark rooms and with every facility for carrying on their work.

One of the most popular features of the new building will be a swimming pool 25 by 75 feet in dimensions. Numerous shower and steam baths will be at the disposal of the members.

The educational department will occupy an entire floor, the rooms providing accommodations for 1,500 men to attend the night classes. Day classes will also be held. Another floor will contain a lecture and banquet room and the library. The former will have a seating capacity of 700 persons.

The Young Men's Christian association has 8,000 members in Philadelphia, 2,000 of them belonging to the central branch. The officials believe that the central membership will swell to 3,000 within a short time after the new building is opened.

A Dog's Great Devotion.

An interesting and pathetic little story about a dog's attachment for its master came to light at Riverhead, N. Y., a few days ago. One night a little dog owned by Lawyer Robert P. Griffing became badly frightened at firecrackers and rushed up into the third story of the house and hid. Nothing more was thought of it until the next morning. When Mr. Griffing started across his lawn he noticed that the dog was looking out of the third story window and literally began to laugh and dance when he saw his master. Almost at the same moment the animal leaped out of the window to the pavement in the path below. Beyond hurting one leg a little and temporarily stunning him the dog was not injured.

Wealth of Japan.

An official return recently issued by the Japanese government gives the wealth of Japan at the end of 1904 as ¥6,510,403,000, or $145 per head.

WHEAT TRAIN FOR KANSAS.

Scheme to Teach Farmers Value of Sowing the Best Wheat.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway company, in connection with the Kansas State Agricultural college, plans to run a wheat instruction train over some of the lines of the system in Kansas during August, says the Kansas City Times. In the winter and spring the Santa Fe and the agricultural colleges ran dairy and corn trains over the state, and this is a continuation of the project. Five lecturers from the agricultural college will accompany the train. They are Professors Miller, Willard, Ten Eyck, Brown and Shoesmith.

For a long time it has been the practice of many Kansas farmers to sell most of their good wheat and use the poorest for seed. One of the main purposes of this train and the work of the lecturers will be to teach the farmers that they can profit by sowing the best wheat. It is estimated that the use of only the best wheat for seed will increase the yield of Kansas wheat from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels a year. The two special trains which have been operated have been successful, and it is believed that this one will be of as much benefit to the farmers as the others.

PANIC AT DINNER PARTY.

Women Faint When Boy Lifts Lid of Can Containing Grasshoppers.

Gregory Williams, aged fourteen, of Brooklyn, has been stopping with his mother at one of the cottages at Lake Huntington, Sullivan county, N. Y., for a few days. The other day he collected a canful of grasshoppers for fish bait, says the Port Jervis (N. Y.) special to the New York World. He forgot to take the can from his coat pocket at the dinner table, and his mother, noticing the bunch in his coat, asked him what he had. The lad did not reply, and she told him to show what it was.

Gregory opened the lid, and in less time than it takes to tell a couple of hundred grasshoppers were doing the twostep among the dishes and guests. The insects got into the frizzes of the ladies and caused more commotion than a fire. Two young women fainted, and it was fully an hour before the room was cleared of hoppers.

One young woman whose hair was red drew hoppers by the dozen. They drove her into hysterics. In the excitement many dishes were broken and several evening dresses spoiled.

WELL 6,000 FEET DEEP.

To Be Dug For Gas by a Big Steel Company.

The Carnegie Steel company is preparing to drill the deepest well in the world in the gas field adjoining the town of Waynesburg, Penn., says a special dispatch from Pittsburg to the New York Times. It will be put down to a depth of 6,000 feet, which is 1,000 feet more than any gas or oil well has ever been drilled before.

To provide for the undertaking the company has erected a steel derrick. Expert gas men have always given it as their opinion that the gas sands of the Waynesburg district which have been developed are only top or secondary sands. Thousands of feet below these, they believe, are the main or great sands, where an inexhaustible supply of nature's fuel can be found if any man has the cash and courage to go after it.

Government geologists will watch the undertaking with interest and obtain valuable data on the makeup of the earth more than a mile under ground.

GIRLS IN WHEATFIELD.

They Turn to the Harvest to Save Crops Because of Labor Scarcity.

Former State Senator John T. Yeend from Washington a few days ago left for his Dry Creek ranch, where the wealthy statesman's family will get right out in the harvest field, says a Wallawalla (Wash.) dispatch. They have been forced by the labor scarcity to go to work to save the big wheat crop.

Miss Alma Yeend, a pretty and popular member of Wallawalla Four Hundred, will help on the header box, while Miss Alice Yeend will drive the derrick. Both young women are enthusiastic. Mrs. Yeend and two other daughters will cook for the big outfit it takes to harvest Yeend's acreage. The girls and their mother gave up their vacation at the seashore to save the crop.

Antics of Insane Horse.

One of the horses at the town farm, Ben Tillman by name, is declared to be incurably insane, says a Waterbury (Conn.) special dispatch to the New York Times. It plays the most unpardonable tricks, trying to stand on its head in gardens, squeals and neighs at night in open defiance to all the regulations, and tries to destroy its stall. Veterinarians say the case is a rare one of equine aberration. The animal is quiet enough while in harness, and if the sun is not shining, but refuses utterly to behave itself in the sunshine.

To Teach Humanity For Animals.

An educational department is to be created by the state bureau of child and animal protection in Colorado, says a Denver dispatch. The state law requires that humane education be given in all the public schools of the state, and, following out this requirement, the officials of the bureau have decided to formulate a system. Professor Joseph Reed, former principal of the school of Glenwood Springs, will be at the head of the new department. He volunteered, and will work without salary.

FASHION FORECAST.

CHANGES THAT ARE PREDICTED IN THE MILLINERY WORLD.

The Bandeau Doomed, Killed by Too Much Popularity—The Latest Parisian Models In Chapeaux Minimize or Ignore the Tilt.

A change is slowly but surely creeping over the aspect of the fashionable chapeaux, and the exaggerated bandeau is already doomed. Like so many good modistic things, it has been killed by a too great popularity, for so surely as a vogue is taken out of the hands of the elect it becomes vulgarized and

THE NEW POLO HAT.

caricatured until it ceases altogether to be the gracious detail originally smiled upon by la mode.

And very particularly is this the case with the bandeau or cache peigne. Allied, with all taste and discretion, to a chic little model, it presented itself as the epitome of grace and in perfect harmony, moreover, with a carefully dressed coiffure.

But—and it is a very large but, too—when it is adjusted in Brobdingnagian size and quite indiscriminately it becomes at once not only undesirable, but positively grotesque.

It is quite a pathetic sight to Camilla and me to see the vain endeavors of some women to adjust these extravagant chapeaux at a becoming angle, quite forgetting that the main object is to effect a happy combination with headgear and coiffure. The latter must of necessity bear out the required silhouette, and possibly the average English mind has failed to grasp the important fact with sufficient stability to carry off the exaggerated cache peigne.

Be the reason, however, what it may, the fact is quite incontrovertible that the latest Parisian models evince a decided inclination to minimize or else completely ignore the presence of the bandeau. There is a great feeling for a neat little toque of second empire persuasion. Sometimes this will be a completely round turban and at others of more boat shape character, strongly reminiscent of Leech's pictures.

These minute chapeaux are usually of some fine quality straw, the fronts left plain or simply bound with rib-

CHIC TRAVELING HAT.

bon velvet and the backs literally smothered with ostrich plumes. Here is one we met the other day: Silver gray "paille d'Italie," banded with iridescent moonlight blue velvet and plied high at the back with shaded moonlight blue ostrich feathers. It was lovely and so original!

Again will these small shapes be trimmed with large loop ribbon bows after the style of the one illustrated here. We have selected this as a very pleasing example of the new vogue, which will certainly be warmly welcomed by the girl who regrets the departure of the becoming little polo hat. The model pictured is of fine straw trimmed at each side of the back with large loops of shaded green ribbon. A single quill adds an ornamental completion.

AMY VARNUM.

To Clean White Coats.

Light cloth coats can be cleaned at home with oatmeal and whiting. Lay flat on a clean table, mix the oatmeal and whiting in equal proportions and with a piece of clean flannel rub thoroughly and evenly into the cloth. Shake well and, if necessary, go over again and repeat until the cloth looks perfectly clean. Then shake well and press on the wrong side with a warm iron.

To Restore Color to Silk.

When color has been removed from silk by acid it may be restored by touching the spots with a little sal volatile or hartshorn.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Different Cries of the Baby.

Normal—Loud and strong and the nature of a scream. Baby gets red in the face with it.

Pain—Usually strong and sharp, but not generally continuous. It is accompanied by contortions of the features, drawing up of the legs and other symptoms of distress.

Temper—Loud and strong and usually violent, accompanied by kicking and stiffening of the body.

Illness—Usually more of fretfulness and moaning than real crying, although real crying is excited by very slight causes.

Hunger—Usually a continuous fretful cry, rarely strong and lusty.

Indulgence or Habit—Stops short when the baby gets what he wants, only to begin again when the object is withdrawn.

Freckles and Sunburn.

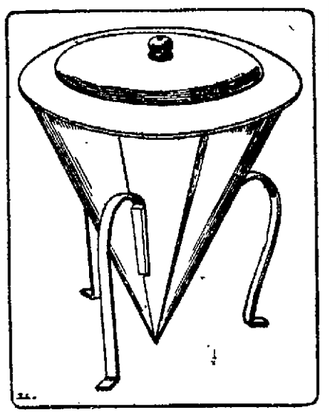
There is nothing that equals fresh buttermilk for removing freckles or sunburn. It has the great advantage that it does not injure the skin, but renders it soft. Take a soft cloth or sponge and bathe the face thoroughly with buttermilk before retiring for the night; then wipe off the drops lightly. In the morning wash it well off and wipe dry with a rough towel. A few such baths will take off all tan or freckles. The following is a very good recipe: One ounce of lemon juice, a quarter of a dram of powdered borax and half a dram of sugar; mix and let them stand a few days in a glass bottle till the liquor is fit for use.

Vanilla Sugar For Flavoring.

Cut one ounce of Mexican vanilla bean into very small pieces, using shears or a sharp knife; add one ounce of grain alcohol, macerate for thirty minutes and add two ounces of sugar of milk. Break up seven ounces of rock candy crystals with a hammer, first wrapping a cloth around it, and add to the other ingredients, together with two pounds of powdered sugar. When thoroughly mixed keep in a well stoppered bottle. This is said to be unequaled for purity and flavor—better than the usual grade of vanilla extract or vanilla sugar.

Handy Water Heater.

An inventor has evolved an attachment which can be used in conjunction with either gas or oil lamps and one by which various liquids, such as water or milk, can be quickly and conveniently heated without danger of



WATER HEATING DEVICE.

breaking the lamp chimney or causing smoke. The receptacle for holding the liquid is pointed and in the shape of an inverted cone and has a handle and lid. It is made of suitable dimensions to enable its pointed end to be fitted within a lamp chimney of ordinary size and has a number of flanges attached to the outside. These are used for the purpose of spacing from the chimney sufficiently to permit the gases of combustion to pass between the walls and the top edge of the chimney. Three or more legs are secured to the receptacle, the upper ends being arched and extended below the apex. The legs support the heater when it is removed from the lamp.

White Laundry Soap.

Put one can of potash in a quart of cold water. (The potash should be the color of pumice stone. That which is red makes dark soap, unfit for washing clothes.) Stir until thoroughly dissolved, add a half cup of ammonia, three tablespoonfuls of borax and let it get cold. Next take five pounds of grease. Have the grease just lukewarm; stir potash into grease slowly. Continue stirring until thick and smooth. Pour into a roasting pan and cut in cakes when cool.

Fireproofing Muslin.

Muslin, net and gauze may be made incombustible by using half the weight of whitening with the starch. Another plan is to dissolve half an ounce of alum or sal ammoniac in water and add to it the water in which the material is to be rinsed. Wood may be made noninflammable by soaking it in a solution of equal parts of isinglass and alum.

How to Iron Pongee.

Wash the pongee well with soap in warm water, paying particular attention to have the rinsing thoroughly done. Do not wring; simply press the water out between the hands, then hang in the shade to drip. Before any part is nearly dry press with a heavy hot iron on the right side. It never will look well if allowed to dry before ironing.

Sewing New Muslin.

New cotton often causes needles to break because of its exceeding harshness. This difficulty may be overcome by rubbing along the part to be sewed with a dry piece of soap. The plan answers equally well whether the work be done by hand or machine.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Cob Meal For Hogs.

Answering the question why the hog should be fed cob meal, M. A. Vaugn says in American Agriculturist: First, the cob affords the rough feed needed by the hog to fill the bowels—the dilation of any animal's bowels is an important factor in its health; second, there is some nutriment; third, a vigorous digestion is maintained by virtue of the cob lightening the food so that the digestive juices can permeate the whole mass eaten and make the digestion more complete; fourth, the cob meal makes the diet more of a laxative nature, and by lightening the feed and rendering it more porous the tendency to a feverish and sluggish condition of the bowels is avoided; fifth, digestion is hastened, assimilation is improved, the appetite sharpened, health improved, all of which helps the hog to lay on fat daily.

Quarters For Fowls.

If any new houses are to be built for fowls they should be finished so as to get the pullets into winter quarters by Oct. 1. Don't put in glass windows; try muslin ones. They are cheaper and much better for the fowls. If possible, have a concrete floor, so as to keep out the rats; otherwise a board floor is best. Face the house southeast or south, and if it is to be a shed roof building have the low side to the north. Be sure to give plenty of floor space to the birds. A pen 12 by 12 feet is just the right size for fifteen hens and a cock. It is economy to paint all buildings. It preserves the wood and gives them a neat appearance.—Edward K. Parkinson in Country Gentleman.

The Herd Boar.

In the selection of the herd boar we wish to impress upon the buyer the importance of early selection. Go to the breeder and make personal selection if possible. The boar should be obtained at least two months before he will be needed. Select a vigorous, healthy, well developed pig with every evidence of a good feeder and with the proper markings of the breed represented. Don't buy a boar just because he has a fine heart girth or perhaps a fine ear, good bone or good back or fine hams, but bear in mind that it is a combination of these good points that produces the pig we want.—E. E. Henderson Before Iowa Swine Breeders.

The Fall Pigs.

Some who feed their pigs largely on grain and crowd them to marketable weights at six months of age sell them in April and May, writes a Michigan farmer in American Agriculturist. Others prefer to feed less grain through the winter, letting the pigs eat more clover, corn fodder, roots and cheaper feeds until grass starts. They then make a rapid growth with the dairy wastes in which to mix the meal or mill feed. A good share of the feed is gathered from the fields. This method gives excellent butcher's pork and is also an excellent plan to follow in producing the present very popular bacon hog.

Calf Feeding.

In 112 days calves fed whole milk in a feeding test in England gained 1.5 pounds per head per day as compared with 1.07 pounds with those fed separator skim milk and cod liver oil. About four ounces was found to be the maximum amount of oil which could be fed. A feed relished by calves was made up of oatmeal, ground linseed meal, linseed cake and lentils—8:3:3:4—cooked overnight with a small quantity of salt and molasses and fed warm in the proportion of three pounds of meal to five quarts of water.

Remedy For Shoe Boil.

Make an incision into it large enough to insert your forefinger and also allow the contents to run out. Then with the finger tear loose all adhesions, then syringe out the cavity with a 1 per cent solution of carbolic acid. Afterward inject tincture of iodine sufficient to wet all parts of the sac with it, and all the further treatment needed will be to syringe out with carbolized water until it heals up. Put a boot on the foot to prevent a recurrence of injury by the shoe.—C. V. Smead, V. S., in National Stockman.

Dairy Jottings.

Study each cow. Strive to feed her economically, but amply.

Clean the mangers before each grain feed.

Salt the herd every day.

Weigh out the grain ration for the herd.

Feed silage after milking. Keep silage and car out of stable other times.

Feed hay after silage in morning and two hours ahead of milking at night.

Arrange bedding the last thing at night.—American Cultivator.

Care of the Farm Horse.

Never allow your horses to wear loose fitting collars, says American Cultivator. The collars should fit snug, but not too tightly. Be sure to keep the horse's breast clean in warm weather, when the sweat dries on. Wash the collar clean while the team is resting and wash the breast of the horse before the sweat dries on. If proper attention is given this matter rarely will the horse's breast get sore.

Water For Chicks.

Growing chicks should have fresh water at least two or three times each day, and the vessels containing the water should be thoroughly rinsed and kept clean, writes a correspondent of American Agriculturist. I find that milk is a great thing to feed the young chicks. It seems to agree with them and puts them in good shape to sell as broilers. Buttermilk, of which most farmers have plenty, is also excellent.

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